LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."—Lev. 25:10.

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Moral Reformation.

Relations of the Church to Slavery.

"Ye are the salt of the earth," said our Savior to his disciples, and most salutary in all ages has been the influence of the true followers of Christ, on the opinions and practices of the world. One corrupt sentiment and barbarous usage after another, had she corrected and unsettled, until, Christianized regions at least, of the earth began to look like the borders of Paradise.

Again, our Lord added, "But if the salt has lost his savor——it is thenceforth good for nothing." And so it has too often been witnessed, on the other hand, that the name and external forms of Christianity have remained among large bodies of men, when its spirit and life were gone.—Hence principles as diverse from the gospel as light is from darkness, and conduct savoring less of Christ than of Belial, have come to receive the clerical benediction and the baptismal sanction.

In such a state of things religion becomes worthless and deserving only 'to be cast out and trodden under foot of men.' Infidelity abounds, and the name of God is blasphemed. So too, where in a less degree the savor of Godliness is lost, yet, in exact proportion to the extent of departure from truth and righteousness, have not only the beauty of the church been marred and her usefulness impaired, but direct and manifest injury have resulted from her example. In this state we must be permitted unhesitatingly and with the deepest sorrow to say, are the relations of the church to slavery and kindred evils, at the present time. Tried by our Savior's rule of easy and common sense application, "He that is not with me is against me,"—many ministers and still more private professors of religion, must be set down as alcohol and pro-slavery. Yes, offensive as these terms may be, we insist in all kindness and kindness, they are appended in the Directory of heaven, to not a few names among the American ministry and churches.

Ho, then, ye faithful watchman on Zion's walls, "Lift up your voice like a trumpet, cry aloud and spare not, show my people their transgressions and the house of Jacob their sins." Wait not for the taunts of Zion's foes to remind us that Ichabod is written upon her fortresses and the glory departed from her midst. Happily, and we would speak it with thanks to Zion's King there is evidence of an outward anti-slavery movement on the part of the religious press as a whole; of clerical associations and of individual and associated churches. Now then is the time especially for those ministers and churches whose better feelings have been repressed through apprehension of the great abolition effort, and mistaken views of its bearing on the southern conscience, to come and testify fully to the inexcusable sinfulness of slavery.—[Conn. Observer.]

From the Morning Star.

Strafford Freewill Baptist Quarterly Meeting.

1st. Resolved, That American slavery is a sin against God, and should be immediately abolished.

2d. Resolved, That no person, professing Christianity can be justified in sustaining in any responsible office men, who are in favor of the accursed system of slavery.

3d. Resolved, That no preacher can be justified in withholding his warning voice against a sin so oppressive to men, and so open a violation of the laws of God.

4th. Resolved, That we will recieve no members into our churches, and no ministers into our desks, who are in favor of slavery.

GEO. WEYMOUTH, Clerk.

Turnbridge, Vt., Sept.12, 1842.

The Hancock and Washington Associations of Universalist vs. Slavery.

At a session of the above Association, held at Machias the 14th and 15th inst. the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:—

Whereas, in reference to those of our brethren whom God has created with a color different from our own, a professed preacher of Universalism has recently and publicly declared, that "if that is the gospel of Universal love which will render all human kind eventually holy and happy, we plainly say that we have not so learned Christ, and we shall not receive it from any body else; we put our veto upon such a ruinous and ungodly principle. Therefore.

Resolved, That we on our part, in the name of the common Father and Savior of all, do solomenly repudiate such a maiming and limiting of the gospel of Christ, as iniquitous in itself, as slanderous and subversive of our principles; and further as tending to foster that prejudice which already exists in the community, shutting out our colored brother from the rights and privileges of society; and aiding to perpetuate that slavery which is the curse of the land.

From the Liberator.

Northern Christians, read this.

Mr. Editor,—The following communication was sent me by the author, without the most distant idea of its being requested for publication. By urgent request she has consented to allow it to appear in print.—She is a lady of your city, of high respectability, and sound moral integrity. She was converted to the principles of our heaven-originated enterprise, as will be seen by the letter, by being an eye witness of the cruelties and monstrosities, natural to that mother of abominations, American slavery.

We dedicate this letter to the especial benefit of pro-slavery ministers and church members, who think we are going beyond the bounds of Christian charity, in withdrawing followship from slaveholders. Such persons must be either egregiously ignorant or very dishonest. I am willing to believe that some are honest in their distrust of the duty of our withdrawing Christian fellowship from *all* who practise slavery, but that many are dishonest and hypocritical, I can have no reasonable doubt. The fact with such is, they are deficient in moral courage, and totally destitute of that simple, implicit trust in God, that will lead us to deny ourselves, and take our cross and follow wherever the gospel leads the way. If such persons as Mr. W., described in the letter of our friend, possess the meek and blessed spirit of Him who came to preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound, what villain does not! If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his. I can no more bring myself to believe that Mr. W., of Liberty county Geo. or any who practise the system of slavery, possess true Christianity, than I can believe that the Mohammedan Koran is the true revelation of God to men. But to the letter.

Yours, in the bonds of our common humanity,
JOSHUA T. EVERETT.

Princeton, Mass., June, 24, 1842.

Treatment of Slaves.

Dear Sir;—I will now fulfil the promise which I made you, to relate some of the facts with regard to slavery, which came under my observation while a resident at the South. I intended to have written you immediately after your return home, but numerous and pressing engagements prevented me from so doing.

I suppose you are aware that it was at the South I was thoroughly abolitionized.—A strange place, you may imagine, to be influenced thus; but the fact is not more strange than true. I am persuaded I could not have acquired such a deep and positive hatred to that iniquitous system, which is blighting the fairest part of the world, any where but in the midst of it, surrounded by its influences, and witnessing its effects upon both the slave and master. It was there, too, I was cured of that dreadful disorder of the mind, rightly called by Mrs. Child, 'colorphobia.' By being constantly with the colored people, I soon learned that they possessed hearts and minds like our own, (a fact which many are not aware of,) and that the only real difference is that of the color of the skin. I have often seen slaves who possessed stronger minds and better hearts than their masters. One, in particular, comes up before my mind's eye—one whom I have often seen kindly and patiently receiving harsh and bitter words from the lips of his master. At one time, the master had been lashing the slave's wife, (whom he loved dearly,) for some very trivial offence, and the poor slave retired to his little hut and, in tears, prayed that God would soften the heart of his 'massa,' and make him a better man. Both the master and the slave were members of the same church. With very few exceptions, they are grateful creatures, willing to do any thing, if they can but receive kind words and pleasant looks in return.

The gentleman with whom I resided was a wealthy planter in *Liberty* County Georgia. He was a member of the Baptist church, and owned about five hundred human beings. He was called by the white people a most excellent master. They told me no one knew better than he how to manage a plantation, which means, I suppose, that no one could raise a greater crop of cotton with the same number of slaves; a most excellent master, I have no doubt.

Some have told me that I looked at slavery in its worst light; that I would see nothing but the dark side of the picture. Such was not the fact. With my eyes wide open, I could not even catch a glimpse of the darkest side, for it is to be seen only on the plantations where the field slaves work; and white ladies, where I resided, did not often visit those places. They are generally situated four or five miles from the planter's house, and it is very unhealthy to be among the cotton fields and rice swamps. On one occasion, however, I was allowed the privilege of attending Mr. W——on his daily visit to his plantations. I merely rode over the ground, and my observation was confined to the bright side, (if such a one there is) but that was dark enough, I assure you. I will relate to you a circumstance about a slave, of whom Mr. ——owned a mortgage. She was a light mulatto, remarkable for her beauty, sweetness of temper, and capability. Her native place was Charleston, South Carolina, where she was owned by a lady of high standing in church and society, who kept Louisa, (for that was her name,) as a seamstress. Sitting from day to day in the chamber of her mistress, industriously plying her needle, she knew comparatively little of the sufferings of a slave; but her mistress died, and Louisa was sent to the market for the first time to be sold. Being a valuable slave, she was purchased by a slave speculator, who enriched himself by buying slaves to sell again. He carried her to Savannah, where she was put up at auction a second time, and sold to another man residing in W. As she was an excellent dressmaker, her master made considerable money by letting her out to the white ladies. A few months after, this master died with the yellow fever, and as Mr. ——, to whom I first alluded, had a mortgage on her amounting to $1200, she fell into his hands. The poor girl was very much distressed on hearing that she was again to be sold. Not far distant from this town resided Dr. R., who was noted even among slaveholders, for his cruelty to his slaves. I will give you a specimen of it.—He told Rosa, the girl who took care of his child, that he would pull out one of her teeth every time the child cried. The baby cried frequently, as babies will. The Dr. was as good as his word; in a short time, poor Rosa was without a tooth in her head! This is not an 'abolitionist story,' but a fact related to me by the southerners, and laughed at by some. This hardened wretch, hearing that Louisa was to be sold, said he was determined to purchase her, whether she wished to be sold to him or not, and if he was obliged to pay twice as much as she was worth. No words can describe the deep, unutterable anguish which wrung the heart of poor Louisa, on being told of this. Still she hoped that Mr.——would have compassion on her, and sell her to one of the many others who wished to purchase her. Night after night, from that time until she was sold Louisa would stand patiently waiting at the garden gate, until her master had finished his evening meal, and came out to enjoy the cool evening breeze, and bright sunset; then she would supplicate him, in the most humble manner, while the bitter tears were streaming fast from her fine dark eye, to sell her to any but the Dr. Occasionally he would try to pacify her by saying the Dr was not so bad, after all, and would, no doubt, treat her very kindly if she would obey him. Often he would send her away with harsh and bitter words, forbidding her to come there again bothering him. I interceded for her; but it did no good. He told me, at last, that he did not care who in the d—l bought her; and that he should get the most money he could. I was surprised to see so little feeling manifested for her by the ladies, but accounted for it by supposing it was too common an occurrence for them to notice. The day arrived when she was to be sold. The market was three or four miles distant. I did not go, as it is not the custom for ladies to visit such places, and I had no wish to see suffering I could not alleviate. The account of the sale I overheard from Mr. ——who was relating it to his wife; in answer to the question 'who bought Louisa?' said he, 'I have seen many a slave weep on the stand, but I never saw one cry so bitterly as Louisa. She wept all the time I was carrying her to the market, and only ceased for a few moments while the men were bidding for her. Two or three men were as desirous to purchase her as the Dr. They bid $1600, That was as much as they could afford, The Dr. bid $1700 and took her. The girl seemed broken hearted. I left her, and she was still sobbing bitterly. This was the last I ever heard from her, as I left the place soon after, and nothing more was said about her after she was sold. Perhaps many will say, 'It is dreadful that the feelings of a poor girl should be thus sacrificed, for a few paltry dollars; but this is no doubt a rare instance of the slaveholders avarice.' They are mistaken. I believe thousands have suffered in the same way; as many perhaps are enduring the same wrongs even now, and will have to endure them as long as human suffering is the support of tyranny. Shall their sighs and tears plead to us in vain? O, if every person in the free States would but lift up his voice, and lend his influence against this diabolical institution, how soon would it be overthrown! I have great faith in those who breathe the pure, free air of our New England hills — They are of too noble an origin, and too high a moral sense, to be contaminated by pro-slavery doctrines, and wicked prejudices.—They will certainly assist the poor slave, by pleading for him, and helping to sustain those whose constant duty is to plead for those who cannot speak for themselves. I do not flatter myself that this letter will increase the zeal of one who has been so long and so zealously affected in a good cause; but that it may be of some slight assistance to you in the conversion of others to the gospel of anti-slavery, is the ardent wish of your and the slave's friend, M. F.

Integrity.

The friends of freedom ought to know that integrity is the soul of the enterprise, to which, as abolitionists, they are heaven summoned. Without this, they can do nothing. The moment they abandon this, no matter in what relation, no matter on what occasion, they fall into apostacy—They sink down to a level with the minions of slavery. The "horrible pit and the miry clay"—there they are covered with filth, and exhausted with struggling. Integrity;—that must be our life, and light and joy. That must be our wisdom and strength. The great heart—the powerful arm—these are the gifts of integrity. If the Liberty party is to be distinguished to any purpose from the so called Whigs and Democrats, in this it must be distinguished. Without this, to contend for the slave is a mere idle beating of the air. No good can come of it. The highest benefit we can confer upon the slave is to give him, in our example, the influence of downright, thorough-going honesty. The moment any Whig—the moment any Democrat becomes an honest man, that moment he cannot but join the Liberty party. If abolitionists should stoop to parties which refuse to subserve openly, earnestly, resolutely, the cause of freedom, they will add absurdity to folly—iniquity to sin. If they should give themselves up in the various relations of life, to the control of the principles which it is the glory of the Liberty Party to maintain, they may do something to save their country from the wretchedness and infamy to which it seems to be hastening. That is the position we urge them to take. Let them not be seduced and misled by the poor earthlings, who look not to the God of Israel, but to Beelzebub, for counsel and deliverance. A little repentance is far better than a great deal of Tariff, on the one hand, or any sub treasury arrangement on the other.—Repentance only can open the way for present deliverance and prosperity. Let us then clasp hands in returning to honesty, integrity, and the cause of the poor and needy.—*N. Y. Lib. Address.*

From the Morning Star.

A Minister Fighting against Freedom.

Mr. R. R. Gurley, the clerical Agent of the American Colonization Society, says, "A greater act of iniquity was never committed, than Great Britain perpetrated when she set the 800,000 slaves of her West India colonies at liberty." The most violent tory in the time of the American Revolution, never uttered a more tyrannical and calumniating sentiment than the above. Who that has any respect for the ministry, or any regard for the rights of man, can read such a sentiment unmoved? In obedience to the commands of Jehovah to remember them that are in bonds, to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free, the Christians and philanthropists of England *constrained* their government to unloose the bands of wickedness, and liberate 800,000 human beings from their inhuman, degrading, and vile servitude. But while they are rejoicing in their righteous freedom, and the friends of liberty and humanity throughout the world, are rejoicing with them, a professed minister of the gospel, unblushingly pronounces this act of letting the oppressed go free, according to God's command, as great an act of iniquity as the British government ever committed!!

The niggardly miscreant who was represented by a distinguished member of the bar as 'crying beef, beef,' amidst the shouts of the Americans on account of having obtained their freedom at the close of the Revolution, was not more deserving of the mingled pity and contempt of the friends of liberty, than Mr. Gurley is. Taking his language as the index of his feelings towards the blacks, it is not uncharitable to suppose, that, were it in his power, he would, in open defiance of the commands of God, and the pleadings of humanity, reduce all the people of color in the West Indies and this country, to a state of hopeless bondage, if he could not induce them to leave their native land, and go into a state of exile in Africa! His conspicuous place in the community will hand his name down to posterity, loaded with this odium. E. HUTCHINS.

Moral Responsibility in Politics.

My great aim in what I have written, and now write on matters of public interest, is to re-unite politics and morality: to bring into harmony the law of the land and the law of God. Among the chief causes of the miseries of nations is the divorce which has taken place between politics and morality, nor can we hope for a better day till this breach be healed. Men intrusted with government have always been disposed to regard themselves absolved from the laws of justice and humanity.—Falsehoods and frauds are allowed them for their country or for their party. To maintain themselves against their opponents they may even involve nations in war, and the murders and robberies which follow this crime are not visited on their heads by human justice. In all times government has been the grand robber, the grand murderer, and yet has escaped the just reprobation which breaks forth against private guilt. Such profligacy pervades the sphere of political action, that the confidence of the people is well nigh withdrawn from political men; and a virtuous statesman is involved in the suspicions which his unprincipled associates have drawn upon his vocation. Public life is thought to release men not only from the obligations of justice, but from the restraints of good manners; and accordingly the debates of Congress are too often polluted by vulgar abuse, threats and brawls. So low is the standard of political life that a man is smiled at for his simplicity who talks of introducing religion into the conduct of public affairs. Religion, it is thought, belongs to Sabbaths and to churches, and would be as much out of place in cabinets or halls of legislation as a delicate lady on a field of battle. A stranger might be tempted to think that the sergeant-at-arms was stationed at the doors of legislative chambers to forbid entrance to the everlasting law of God, and that nothing but man's impotence prevents the exclusion of Him whose presence fills the universe. Nothing is so needed as to revive in citizens and rulers the conviction of the supremacy of the moral Christian law. Could this be done, the earth would cease to be what in a measure it now is, the image of hell, and would begin to grow green with the plants of paradise. Religion, the only true guide of life, the guardian and inspirer of all virtues, should especially reign over the deliberations of governments, by which the weal or wo of nations, the solemn questions of peace and war, of life and death, are determined.—On this account, every man who has studied human duty, human perfection, human happiness, has a right and is bound to speak on matters of public concern, though his judgment may be condemned by hackneyed politicians. It seems, indeed, to be thought by some, that politics are mysterious, which only the initiated must deal with. But in this country, they belong to the people. Public questions are and ought to be subjected to the moral judgment of the community. They ought to be referred to the religion we profess. Christianity was meant to be brought into actual life. The high and low, private and public men, are alike to bow before it. To remove any sphere of human action from its cognizance, is virtually to deny its divinity, and to absolve all men from its control.—[Channing.]

☞ The Catskill Mountains in New York, were covered with snow last week.

Political.

From the Emancipator.

Interview with Lord Ashburton.

The Executive Committee of the *American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society*, apprehending that the Tenth Article of the Treaty lately concluded between the British Minister and our Government, might be used to the injury of fugitive slaves escaping into Canada, appointed a deputation to solicit an interview with Lord Ashburton just before his departure for England, to lay before him facts in relation to the subject which might be communicated to his Government. He very readily complied with the request, and appointed 10 o'clock, A. M, Sept. 31, for the interview at his lodgings at the Astor House. The Committee consisted of Messrs. S. S. Jocelyn, Leonard Gibbs, LaRoy Sunderland, and Lewis Tappan. Mr. Gerrit Smith being present was invited to accompany the delegation.—The delegation was courteously received by Mr. Mildmay, Secretary of the Special Mission of H. B. M., and by him introduced to Lord Ashburton, who invited them to be seated, expressed much satisfaction at seeing them, and entered into a frank and long conversation on the subject for which the interview was requested. The delegation, after congratulating the British Envoy on the successful termination of his mission, informed him of the particulars of the case of Nelson Hackett, a slave who fled from Arkansas to Canada, where his pursuers overtook him, arrested on a charge of stealing a coat, gold watch and horse, of his master—Hackett was imprisoned, and meantime a grand jury in Arkansas indicted him. A demand was forwarded from the governor of Arkansas to the Governor General of Canada, for his surrender. Sir Charles Bagot complied, and Hackett was taken back to Arkansas. The delegation stated to Lord A. their apprehensions that such a course occuring without any treaty stipulation, there was great cause of apprehension that under the Tenth Article of the treaty, which provides for the mutual surrender of all persons charged with certain specified crimes, no fugitive slave would be safe in Canada, especially when it is notorious that slave holders allege crimes against fugitive slaves, as one expedient for their reclamation.

Lord Ashburton went into an explanation of the Tenth Article, and mentioned several particulars of the discussion that took place, both on that topic and others relating to slaves. He said that it was very desirable [illegible] cases similar to that of Holmes, who fled from Canada into Vermont, and the cases that would frequently arise, considering the extent of the bordering lines, and the temptation for criminals to flee across the lines in hope of securing themselves from arrest and punishment. The Governor of Canada was anxious that deserters should be included, but as Lord Ashburton learned that a claim would be put in for the delivering up of fugitive slaves, he abandoned the question of deserters from H. B. M'. possessions.—He was also very desirous to secure the delivery of mutineers, but did not press it, lest it should involve, on the part of his Government, the delivery of slaves situated as were those on board the Creole. With regard to the case of the slave Hackett, he did not know all the facts. Sir Charles Bagot was known to him, and he did not believe he would do anything intentionally wrong.—But he had just entered upon his duties, and was probably desirous, at that juncture, of promoting good feeling with his great neighbor. The fact that the slave had taken his master's watch, was a circumstance that probably went against him. "Had he only taken the horse," said Lord A., [looking at Gerrit Smith significantly, though he could not be supposed ever to have read the advice of that gentleman to fugitive slaves] "he would not probably have been surrendered for you know the horse was necessary for his escape." Lord A. said that in framing the Tenth Article, great care had been taken to provide that inferior magistrates in Canada should have no authority to surrender fugitives [from justice,] as had been urged by the other party, and that only the Governor himself could perform an act of so great importance. Great care would be taken, he had no doubt, to protect the innocent, and that the taking of any article necessary to effect an escape would not be considered felonious. If, said he, the operation of the Tenth Article proves injurious, he had no doubt the British Government would put an end to it, agreeably to another provision of the Treaty, viz., "The Tenth Article shall continue in force until one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer." Lord A. said that when the delegation came to read his correspondence with Mr. Webster, they would see that he had taken all possible care to prevent any injury being done to the people of color; that if he had even been willing to introduce an article including cases similar to that of the Creole, his Government would never have ratified it, as they will adhere to the great principles they have so long avowed and maintained; and that the friends of the slave in England would be very watchful to see that no wrong practice took place under the Tenth Article.

The delegation now rose, and after thanking Lord A. for the candid and satisfactory manner in which he had received their communications, and answered their inquiries—wishing the divine blessing for the part he had taken in perpetuating peace between the respective countries and protecting the rights of the oppressed and a safe and speedy return to his native land—took their leave, highly gratified with the courtesy, frankness, intelligence, and philanthropy of this distinguished nobleman. Believing the above statement will be interesting to your readers, especially to those who labor and pray for the slave—for the poor fugitive particularly—that it will tend to quiet their fears of the twelve thousand colored inhabitants of Canada, most of whom have fled from Southern slavery, and their numerous friends on both sides the lines; and that there will be found an additional occasion for thankfulness to God that he has through the instrumentality of the American and British Ministers, brought about a peace that will, it is hoped, be lasting. I remain

Very respectfully yours,
LEWIS TAPPAN.

[From the Tocsin.]

The Recent Slave Case.

Hudson N. Y. Sept. 12, 1842.

Dear Goodwin,—It surprised me to learn that neither his Honor the Judge, nor the excellent counsel employed in this case were aware, at first, that the late decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Briggs, vs. Pennsylvania, precluded all mere State magistrates from acting in reference to slave cases. The occasion is a good one to call the attention of the Bar to the report of the case, as published by Peters in a separate pamphlet. Some points in the decision may be briefly stated in popular language, as follows,—

1. The slave owner, and his agent (constituted such by proper legal forms, for the purpose of arresting a certain described slave or slaves) may arrest their slaves wherever they find them, *without warrant.* They may hold them, if they can. They may call on the marshals and district attornies of the United States to aid them, and they cannot refuse their aid.

The master and his agent are constituted by the law, a sort of *special constables*, for the end above, viz the seizure and detention of the slave, till they can take him before some Judge of one of the United States Courts, who, on proper evidence must surrender the slave to the claimant.

Here the 'special constable' power of the master or his agent terminates. They cannot call on the *posse comitatus* to help them seize and detain a slave. It must be done at their own personal risk and peril.

Nor have they any right to use the *State or county jails* for the purpose of detaining their alleged slaves, in the Free States.—Custom authorizes the use of these jails in the slave States, as private prisons for slaveholders, [illegible] in the free States. And any sheriff or jailor who so uses them, does it at his own peril, being liable to punishment for it.—The *United States* must find their own prisons, to hold the game hunted down by their special constables. So I read the law, as it now is. Is it not correct?

2. No constable, sheriff, or other State police officer has *any legal warrant* for arresting a fugitive, either of his own accord, or as aid to the master. He has *no more* business to do it than *any other citizen.* If he has done it, it at his peril. Any person may legally resist him, even to *Death.*—Why? Because the *only power to arrest a fugitive, is derived from the act of Congress.* That act gives power *only* to the owner and his attorney or agent. But no *power is vested in any state magistrate or officer*, to act in such a case, nor can Congress, or the state legislature, *empower any one to act*, save persons holding a commission from the President of the United States, viz: the judges and marshalls of the circuit and district courts. These points are made perfectly clear by the decision before referred to, and our state constables and sheriffs must govern themselves accordingly.—☞ Let them confine themselves to their *legal duties*, and let *slaves alone*, or they will get a plenty of hard knocks *all according to law*, in *addition* to actions for false imprisonment and abuse of office, for every fugitive they presume to seize. For they have *no more business* to *seize* one than *any other man* holding no legal commission from the United States.

The result of the whole matter is, that the slave-catcher must *help himself!* no one else can. I meant to refer to Governor Seward's very important opinion on the validity of the jury law, but I have no room. Let our abolition lawyers and others turn their attention promptly to these points so important to all our citizens. Yours truly,

C. T. TORREY.

Symptoms.

Soon after John Tyler reached the Executive Chair, he appointed Jonathan Roberts of Pennsylvania, Collector at Philadelphia, and with his commission sent a highly complimentary letter. Mr. Roberts appointed his subordinates in a most satisfactory manner, and their appointment was duly approved by the proper Department. Subsequently to the rupture in Congress between the Whigs and the President, the President, through the advice of some persons, no one knows who, made out a list of under offices in the Philadelphia Custom House, and caused the Secretary of the Treasury to send it to Mr. Roberts, with a request for him to dismiss those he had selected, and appoint the list furnished by the President. Among this list were some of the most consummate villains to be found, and one who had written to Mr. Roberts a most indecent letter. Mr. Roberts wrote back that he had given heavy security for the performance of his duties, and was responsible for his subordinates, and that he could not appoint men of the character of those designated. Afterwards the Private Secretary of the President wrote a short letter to Mr. Roberts, saying it was the *order* of the President, that he should execute his wishes to the letter.—The Collector then visited Washington, and for a long time sought an interview with Mr.

Tyler, but was repulsed by his door-keeper, who knew him. He however succeeded in obtaining an audience, after waiting for hours in the ante-rooms, and Mr. Roberts showed him the scurrilous letter he had received from one of the persons the President wished appointed. The President made some inquiries about "the Clay Whigs," in his employ, and did not treat him with much attention or respect. Mr. Roberts declined to substitute in the Custom House the list furnished by the President, whereupon, so soon as Congress adjourned, the Collector was dismissed, and a more willing tool appointed in his place. A President of the United States has no concern with the under offices in the Custom Houses whatever. The Collector is alone responsible for them. They receive their appointment from him, and are confirmed, after their nomination, by the Secretary of the Treasury.—The exposition of this affair shows a most unwarrantable interference, on the part of the highest officer in the nation, with the rights and duties appertaining to others, and has filled the public mind with the most unqualified disgust.—[Waldo Signal.]

Communications.

The American Colonization Society.

MR. EDITOR:—

Among some old waste papers which have long been jumbled together as useless, my eye has just met a *circular* of that noble Institution whose name stands at the head of this notice, addressed to the churches, and calling for aid to prosecute more efficiently its laudable enterprise. It is dated, 'Washington, May 1, 1828,' and signed by the Secretary of the 'Board of Managers,' R. R. Gurley. Curiosity has led me to peruse it. And in order to gratify the curiosity of others who may wish to know what are some of the principal claims of the American Colonization Society to public patronage, I ask leave to spread out the substance of its contents before the readers of the Standard, And this I promise to do *faithfully*.

After stating 'the design which the Society aims to accomplish,' the writer proceeds to say; 'This design the Managers believe to be practicable, patriotic, and religious.' Under the head of *'practicableness'* he says; 'A colony of more than 1200 people has been founded, exhibiting all the characteristics of a well ordered, prosperous, and religious community. It exerts a benign influence over the neighboring tribes. The duties of morality are faithfully performed, and the ordinances of religion seriously and generally regarded.'

This looks well; but under an other head, in giving a *'patriotic'* reason why all should aid the cause of Colonization, he says; 'Our country has the deepest interest in the proposed work'—i. e. the work of removing 250,000 free people of color from the land of their nativity to the coast of Africa, together with 'Such others as may be emancipated by individual humanity or the laws of the States.' And why has our country so deep an interest in this work? The reason given is this; 'The population which we would remove, is injurious to the morals, the industry, and the strength of our nation.—Colonization in Africa affords the only hope of deliverance from the evils of this population; evils of a character and magnitude severely felt already, and truly threatening to the future welfare of our country.'

Now, Mr. Editor, put *that* and *that* together. The Colony at Liberia exerts a *benign* influence over the neighboring tribes; It faithfully performs the *duties of morality*, is well ordered, and prosperous, and withal a very *religious community*. The Society under whose auspices this 'religious community' has been formed, ought to be encouraged, because ☞ *it seeks to remove those who are injurious to the morals of the nation, and who threaten its future welfare!*

But there is yet another reason given why this Society should be supported by the whole country. Hear it. 'The enterprise has a still higher claim to the favor of the whole American people. Religion demands its execution. We are urged to prosecute it, by a deep concern for the moral interests of our nation, and the spiritual, as well as intellectual illumination of the millions of Africa.' That is, we should send those who are mere pests of society here, and who cannot remain without injuring the morals and threatening the future welfare of the nation, to Africa, that they may elevate and christainize that ill fated land! Truly the American Colonization Society has just claims to our patronage, on the ground that is is not merely *patriotic*, but a *religious* institution! If any one after this, should doubt the justice of its claims, let him hear the Secretary yet further. 'The colony which we have planted, is already a light shining in a dark place; and its progress will be as 'life to the dead,' to the degraded and miserable pagans of one quarter of the globe.' And then again he urges the wrongs we have inflicted upon Africa as a reason why we should 'impart to her [illegible] gospel which offers to the most sinful and to the most hopeless, life and immortality,' by sending to them such Missionaries as in this country are 'injurious to the morals, the industry, and the strength of our nation!'

What say you, Mr. Editor, to this plan? To the efforts of the patriotic and religious, the Society looks for the means of enlarging the Colony of Liberia, and thus planting in the moral wastes and deserts of Africa, the seeds of virtue and truth.' Shall it look in vain? Shall not ministers be stirred up by this *old* appeal to lay this subject before their respective churches, and solicit their 'prompt and efficient aid?' They could appoint meetings for the purpose of receiving old auxiliaries, or forming new ones, and if there should be no one present to *nominate officers*, they could do that themselves!

But without trespassing further upon your patience, I will only add, should you not think well of the above plan, I will thank you to ask Mr. Cummings to publish it in 'the most excellent Christian Mirror.'

Your friend and brother,

J. T. HAWES.

New Sharon, Aug. 23, 1842.

☞ A Convention of silk-growers will be held in Northampton, Mass. on Wednesday of next week, to collect and embody facts in relation to the business, to be presented to Congress at the next session.

The following communication we could not find room for before. It may be we shall have to give up the doctrine of 'humbugs' altogether.

For the Liberty Standard.

Animal Magnetism.

BROTHER WILLEY:—No doubt all your readers have read and heard much about Animal Magnetism, if they have not seen it. And I suppose that while many who believe it exists, have but a very vague idea of what it is, or how it is produced.—others who esteem themselves wiser, are wholly incredulous, and believe it is all a humbug.

That this mysterious phenomenon can be produced in our persons, both body and mind, we have here incontestible evidence. Not from the exhibitions of a travelling mountabank as the reader may be ready to conclude. But from repeated experiments, made here in our sober village by, and upon our own citizens. I have seen but one of these myself, but they are all my near neighbors; and what I state may be relied on as sober truth. I make this communication for the purpose of giving your readers a better idea what this wonder is, i. e. if they now have the same imperfect view of it, which I had before I saw it.—None of those who have performed this operation here, nor their subjects had ever been magnetized before or seen it performed. So it will be seen by this, that it is not done by any black art, or legerdemain. In order to succeed the performer needs only to understand what is to be done, and to feel a confidence in his ability to do it. The performer, by the power of his will, generally attended with some motion, conveys to the subject so much magnetism, or electric fluid from himself, as to put them into a state of insensibility as to surrounding objects, &c. The performer may then converse with his subject, and receive correct answers about persons and things, either present or absent; for the power of clavoyance has been plainly exhibited here. The performer may transfer his subject to another, but does not thereby lose his own power. But when such a receiver dismisses the subject, he can have no further conversation, without a new transfer. If the one who magnetizes leaves the room for a short time, while the subject is in communication with another, it puts the subject in distress, which will be very manifest to all spectators.—The one I saw would frequently ask for, and drink water from the hand of the performer, or the person put in communication. But if another held the glass, her lips were closed fast.

The magnetic power is visible in the animal system by the hands, and head of the subject, following in their involuntary motions, the posture of those of the magnetizer.

The performer restores his subject by receiving back the imparted electric fluid into his own system. This is done in a few minutes, by reversing his motions. They are from twenty minutes to one hour in getting them into the magnetic state. Some being easier to affect than others. Sometimes the attempt fails; it may be owing to the subject or the performer. They have been kept in the sleep here as long as two hours at a time.

Perhaps it might be dangerous to try the experiment too long; or for persons to practice upon others without having some scientific knowledge of the human system; and of the power of magnetism and electricity.—Of course, as I am but a novice in any of these things, I make no pretentions to scientific terms, or phrases, in this communication. It is a wonderful discovery of the quality of the human body and mind.—And it should lead us to fear and adore and love that Great Being who hath 'made us all. In thinking of this subject, I have been led to ask myself, Did he who said, "I will praise thee: for I am fearfully and wonderfully made"' know *how* fearful and wonderful is our being? I will not now state how easily these persons may be led to distant places in imagination, and describe the state of persons and things in those places, whether then known to the magnetizer, or not; as it is not yet known how accurate they have been in such description. And perhaps after all, Mr. Editor, I have failed to do, what I avowed to be my object in this hasty scrawl. I feel unwilling to stop without adding one reflection. Is it a light thing to degrade such beings to a level with the brute? To convert him into an article of merchandize? Can we do this, or connive at it, or be indifferent about it, when perpetrated in our church or our country; and not be verily guilty?

Z. HUMPHREY.

North Yarmouth, Aug. 1842.

For the Liberty Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—SIR, you are requested to insert the following resolves in your paper, passed by the Congregational Church in Topsham in regard to the Rev. Thomas N. Lord, their pastor dismissed.

Resolved, That it is with feeling of deep regret and sorrow that we find ourselves called upon to part with our beloved pastor, who has endeared himself to us by his many Christian virtues and eminent usefulness in the cause of the Redeemer in this place. We think it due to ourselves and to Mr. Lord to say that but for circumstances relating exclusively to himself—the delicate state of his health, and the apparent improbability of a change for the better as things now are, owing to an unhappy alienation of some of his friends connected with us, that we have come to acquiesce in the decision of the Council recommending a dissolution of the pastoral relation with us.

Our attachment to him as a man, our confidence in him as an able, devoted and faithful minister of the Gospel of Christ is unabated, and had the indications of providence been favorable to his continuance among us, we should have been willing to have made great sacrifices for his support.

JOSEPH BARRON, } Committee of
STOCKBRIDGE HOWLAND, } the Church.

John Tibbets, Scribe.

Topsham, Sept. 1842.

FLOUR is selling in Detroit for $3 40 a barrel.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, OCT. 5, 1842.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—*George Washington.*

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,

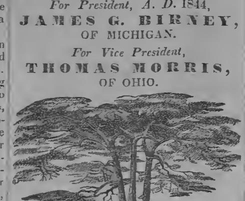
JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO.



"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon."

Economy of Slave Labor.

Many are unable to account for the immense losses which the North sustains in its business with the South, and also to perceive why slavery should be such a vast financial evil to the country. We intend, as we may be able, to throw light upon this matter.

No one will deny that *labor* is the source of wealth. This is one of the first principles in political economy,—a principle understood even in Solomon's day. "In all labor there is profit." No country is so destitute of natural resources, as that industry and intelligence will not afford its population wealth. Much less is that the condition of the sunny, fertile south, whose natural advantages for wealth perhaps exceed those of every other people.

If labor is the source of wealth, then the amount of labor, together with the intelligence with which it is directed, will sufficiently show the financial condition and prospects of any people.

All are aware of the fact, that slaves perform the greater proportion of labor in the slave states. In some of the mountainous regions considerable free labor is performed; still, as a general proposition, the labor of the south is slave labor. This naturally produces habits of indolence in those who are by it released from the absolute necessity of labor; and more than this, free labor is made disgraceful. Slavery and labor are indentified in a southerner's mind; hence the free man who works, makes himself a slave. It is a shame to work; and in this respect slavery is an incalculable evil to a country like ours. The very men on whom the country rests, slavery stigmatizes, and its influence is felt throughout the country, degrading labor and the laborer.

What is the number of laborers employed in the slave states?

There are two and a half millions of slaves, but all these are by no means adding any thing to the wealth of the community by their labor. Set aside all under ten years of age, and the number is diminished one third. That number, however, must still be reduced, for some are passed the period of labor, some are sick, some infirm, perhaps feigning sickness. When these are all taken out the number of actual laborers cannot exceed 833,000 or one third of the whole number of slaves. And Mr. Gurney, the distinguished English Quaker who travelled extensively in this country and the W. Indies, in his letters to Henry Clay, says: "On inquiry, in South Carolina, especially, I found that the quantity of work procured from the slaves, was even much less than I had anticipated. I understood that in a body of slaves on any estate, the proportion in active service, at any given time, is not greater in America than it was in the West Indies, leaving about *one third* of the black population in actual operation." Gen. Hammond, of S. Carolina, estimates the proportion of "*efficient hands,*" at two thirds. Other estimates are similar to Mr. Gurney's, and Gen. H's do not vary much. The slaves constitute one third of the population of the slave states, and if but one third of the slaves are "in actual operation," we shall then have but *one in nine* of the southern community at work! This constitutes the full number of slave laborers in the country, and on these the south mainly rests. Where on earth can a people be sustained on that proportion of laborers? No where, surely.

But what is the amount of labor performed? To determine this, the character and condition of the laborers must be considered. All will admit that if one man is obliged to carry eight of his neighbors through the world on his own shoulders, he should have every advantage for doing it.

But it is physically impossible for a slave to perform the labor of a free man. The impulsive power which God intended should summon the muscular power of men to activity, is wholly withdrawn. The slave expects his poor subsistance whether he labors or not. His wife will be none the better off, nor his children the happier, by all his toils. His labor is unpaid, coerced labor, and only the least amount that will protect him from the lash, will be performed. He cares not what he wastes, or destroys, whether little or all. To drag himself along through the live long day with the least safe amount of labor, is—and ordinarily must be—the height of his ambition. There can be neither industry, economy, nor enterprise; and what are laborers worth who are destitute of these qualities? No people are naturally more industrious than the slaves, when allowed to feel the force of those motives which impel others to action.

But the amount produced depends far less upon mere physical effort, than upon the skill with which that effort is directed. Production is in proportion to the degree of mind applied to labor.

Are the slaves then intelligent? Have they skill? Can they make the laws of nature combine with their own muscular powers to produce the greatest possible amount? Have they judgment, enlightened by the experience of others as well as their own, respecting causes and effects, of means, times and seasons, so far as their employment is concerned? Far from it. The labor of slaves is little more than brute-force—labor without intelligence. There is intellect there, but nothing calls it into action. The slave invents nothing and his skill in the use of what is invented is exceedingly limited. The wonderful improvements in the modes and implements of labor are of little value to him, or his owner. A gentleman who recently travelled in the south, on visiting a plantation, inquired of the owner why he did not give his laborers tools fit to work with.—The reply was, "It would be useless to place such tools as northern men use in the hands of slaves, for they would immediately destroy them." Another, in itself slight incident, will show the want of ingenuity in slave labor. A man remarked to us a few days since, that while at work in the south a year ago, in the vicinity of a gang of slaves who were one day hauling timber out of the woods, a bow pin broke, and all hands were about to turn out for the day, and would have done so had not his own wonderful Yankee ingenuity replaced the pin.

Slave labor is necessarily limited in its application. It is—and must be—confined to a few staples of agricultural production. When the prices of these fall, or the crop is cut off, labor cannot be diverted into new channels, and the community is left without resource. Commerce and manufactures, those two great sources of national wealth, are wholly beyond the capacities of slave labor, as the official statistics of southern production fully show. An able writer in the Boston Courier arrives at the opinion, that "all the slave labor in the country does not produce so much, as the steam and water power of New England and New York." The venerable Joseph John Gurney, above referred to, concludes his estimate as follows:

"It appears, then, that the work obtained from three hundred slaves, in your southern states, cannot be estimated as more in quantity than the fair day's labor on wages, of *one sixth* of the number, that is, of *fifty freemen*." Other writers have arrived at similar conclusions.

Here then is the number of laborers, and the amount of their labor, on which 13 of these U. States chiefly depend. The slaves are but *one third* of the population, and only *one third of* [illegible] performing but *one sixth part the labor of free men*! This would give the amount, only of the labor of 138,900 free men, so far as slave labor is concerned, *for the whole South.*

It cannot be supposed that the free population of the slave states perform over *one-half* as much labor as the slaves. Such an estimate would be extremely liberal. If then we reckon the amount of slave labor as equal, even to 139,000 free, effective laborers, then add *one half* that amount for the free population, it will give the South about 209,000 efficient laborers. This would give to the 13 slave states but *one* able bodied man, to 35 of their population; or 2 and 7-10 per cent!—And these states, it should be remembered, cover *two-thirds* of the territory of the United States.

But this is not all. Were the non-laboring class economical; would they live cheap, it would be much easier supporting them. But their condition tends to habits of utmost extravagance and waste, and those tendencies, as is notorious, are most fully realized.

Is southern bankruptcy any longer a mystery? or is it difficult to understand why the free states suffer from the intolerable burden and curse of slavery?

The people of Vermont have agitated this question long, and understand their rights and duties in relation to it better than the people of any other State. This is the true reason why the Liberty party has fallen off nearly one half during the past year.—[Ken. Journal.]

If this is true (and it is not) whose fault is it that the Liberty party has increased so much in this state. Abolitionists have done all they could to spread light on the subject of slavery. We shall certainly expect the Journal now to begin to "agitate *this* question"—*the abolition of slavery*—in sober earnest. We hail this announcement of our neighbor; we welcome him to the field of *agitation* and strife—not particularly against the liberty party—but *for the abolition of slavery.* The people must have LIGHT, says the Journal. Go on! We will await the issue.

He says Vermont passed resolutions against slavery, Texas, the right of petition,—that their resolutions were refused a reading &c., by the "locos." We ask the Journal what kind of a *House* it was that at the *last* session, after virtually expelling Mr. Giddings for nobly doing his duty, treated the remonstrance of his constituents with entire contempt?

SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The Kennebec Journal insinuates that the "locos" in New York are concerned in sending a large number of anti-slavery lecturers through the state to influence the election.

It may perhaps be gratifying for that paper to know, that *those lecturers* are opposed to the Liberty party, and that their influence will go indirectly to help the whigs. He should thank *those* "locos," certainly.

Vermont.

Great pains were taken by the parties to prevent their followers from going over to the Liberty Standard. The exultation of the papers since the issue, shows that they suffered under a common and intense anxiety from aprehensions of its growth. Governor Paine, it is said, professed to be a convert to abolition and made a donation of $25 for the support of the Clay abolition paper at Montpelier. The engagement of two distinguished abolition lecturers, Seely and Burleigh, to run down the Liberty party, was a fine stroke of policy for a temporary purpose, and if the presidential election was now to come on, would doubtless pay well for the expense incurred by these politicians in carrying it into effect. To the efforts of these men should be added those of Mr. Slade whose Connecticut letter shows how zealously he is willing to work, to turn the whole current of abolition influence to the support of the Whig party. His success will doubtless insure him a liberal remembrance in the *next* distribution of the loaves and fishes.

We trust and hope, nay we believe, that the effect of this rebuff in Vermont will be glorious to the cause of Liberty. It will lead to organization. 'The next State Convention will be appointed at a convenient season, and will be fully attended, by warm hearts and resolute wills from all parts of the State.—Candidates will be selected who it is known will stand, and *who are openly withdrawn from both the pro-slavery parties.* A paper will arise in Vermont, giving no uncertain sound, and holding no equivocal position in the public mind, Our old attachments for Vermont and confidence in her attachment to the cause of Liberty, forbid us to unite in the strong expressions which some have adopted with regard to the late disaster. GIVE VERMONT ONE TRIAL MORE.

We say with the Emancipator, "*Give Vermont one trial more.*" But the abolitionists there must separate themselves from the whig party, and draw a line between them so broad that all men can see it.

"We are not disposed to hoist the Clay flag, because we have seen nothing to induce us to believe that the PRODUCING classes of the people have yet called for it—and we are further satisfied that the result of the election in this State was occasioned by the untimely intermingling of Mr. Clay and the Presidential question with the local politics of the State."—[Lincoln Republican.]

This certainly looks ominous. What does it mean! Is it to be understood as the commencement of retreat? Does the Republican really mean that a connection with Mr. Clay renders a ticket unpopular?

By the way, why do not the Kennebec Journal, and Waldo Signal hoist the Clay flag?

Mr. Webster's Speech in Faneuil Hall, a Speech looked for with much interest, has come to hand. He took occasion to explain his reasons for remaining in the Cabinet, and plainly intimates that he shall continue in it. He gave the whigs much fatherly advice against abandoning Mr. Tyler's administration and assures them that he shall be controled entirely by his own judgment. We may refer to his speech hereafter.

The Eastern New York A. S. Society, held its anniversary in Utica Sept. 21. The meeting appears to have been one of much interest. The treasurers account shows a balance in favor of Society, and much is expected from its future operation. Six or eight agents have been put into its field of operations.—The following are some of their resolutions:

Resolved, That to sacrifice the enfranchisement of the slave to any other interest, is to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage.

Resolved, That no vote can be lost, which is cast in obedience to the law of Liberty.

Resolved, That our ultimate success as the friends of freedom, depends under God upon our fidelity.

The Tocsin of Liberty, a valuable paper published in Albany, New York, is to be edited hereafter by Charles T. Torrey. Although the present editor, E. W. Goodwin, has contributed much to the cause of the slave, we shall rejoice to see Mr. Torrey editing for Liberty.

Duty of the Churches on Duelling.

Resolved, That this convention respectfully submit to the churches and ecclesiastical associations, of the various religious denominations in this county, the question whether Christians can consistently aid in the election of a duellist to the highest office in the gift of the people, and whether the nomination by a convention in Massachusetts, of a duellist to fill the presidential chair, does not require immediate action on their part, to guard the religion of the country from the reproach of countenancing such a proceeding.

The above resolution was adopted by a convention at Barre, Mass. Sept. 22, 1842, and we commend it to the deep consideration of every christian. Ought not a standard to be raised against this iniquity on religious ground, and boldly maintained? Here is work for churches and ministers, have they christian courage to do it? A great moral victory can now be achieved against that form of murder called duelling, and christianity receive new honor, if its professed friends will now show, that they love their religion more than a corrupt political party. The resolution is equally appropriate to Maine as to Massachusetts.

Voting for murderers is rebellion against God.

No election was effected in Bangor at the *third* trial. Liberty vote 176. We rejoice to see the friends of justice firm and active.

CHRISTIAN INVESTIGATOR.—The 8th No. of this very able publication, by that clear headed man, Wm. Goodell, is received. This number is a pamphlet of 120 pages, and is occupied with a masterly and elaborate discussion of the Rhode Island question, as a question of civil liberty.

We see not how his positions can be successfully attacked, and if he has presented and unanswerably defended the right view of that case, it is time every American citizen understood it. We advise all who would examine that subject, to send for a copy forthwith. His address is, Whitesboro', New York. The pamphlet has 3 sheets, and costs 18¾ cents.

A Lament.

The last Journal, in announcing the ... of the election in Kennebec County, th... wails the prostrate condition of whiggery:

"We never expected to be obliged to record the degradation of "Old Ken... but so it is; what with apathy, disap... aspirants, and ABOLITION, she is ... to this humiliating situation."

"*Abolition,*" &c. "What ye sow that ye also reap." The truth is, the federal... ty are now reaping the fruit of their hy... ical preaching about the right of ... their abuse of the democratic party on head and their catch vote sympathy for abolition movement generally. By ... means they infused into their party too ... of the leaven of abolitionism; indeed they impregnated it to such a degree, as that it threatens their existence as a part. N... has contributed more largely to this end the editor of the Journal himself, and ... the abolitionists are leaving his ranks and ... ting up for themselves, he is among the ... to denounce them. The federalists and ... litionists have become much exas... against each other since the election; and ... tual accusation bidsfair to render their ... rel incurable and their separation per...—[Age.]

We know not what the Age means ... the abolitionists being "exasperated." ... have neither seen nor felt any other ... tions respecting the election, than th... gratification at the progress of Truth. W... the Journal will say to this fraternal r... for "*infusing*" too much, we do not ...

A few weeks since we published a "... Edition" of democracy; but we now ...

A REVISED EDITION.

The *democratic* policy is here dis... avowed, together with the reasons for ... policy.

Policy—TO WITHHOLD LIGHT FROM ... PEOPLE.

Reason—IT WOULD DESTROY THEIR ... TENCE AS A PARTY.

This is in the very face of the extra... The whigs are suffering he thinks, be... they have given the people too much i... formation. It was dangerous, and ... ought to have known better than to trus... "*dear people,*" the "sovereign PEOP... with knowledge. They, like the *demo*... should have taken counsel at the Va... and made "ignorance the mother of ... tion." They, like the *democrats*, shoul... have trusted the PEOPLE with LIGH... Here is also a distinct *confession*—th... only safety for the *democratic* party, ... ignorance on a subject which most vi... concerns our country, and humanity. ... charge the democratic party with *Cowar*... the most servile COWARDICE. ... *dare* not tell the *people* what they know ... be most important truth; and we bring ... Age as our witness.

Will the thousands of *true* democrats ... Maine who have hitherto been led by ... *blind, dark* policy, longer give it their ... fidence?

We do not think the Journal so guil... this matter as the Age represents.

Our neighbor, we are *sure* will not be ... led if we annex an extract from one of ... leading democratic papers in Mas... "Nantucket Islander." It seems to ... to hand just at this moment. By the ... how long does the Age think the policy ... withholding knowledge in a country ... ours, will serve the democrats? But ... the extract.

'*With a few high honorable excepti... the leaders of the democratic party ... among the most contemptible of created ... tures, actual libels on humanity, and pol... blasphemers against the dignity of He... With the words of freedom forever on ... lips, they never let slip an opportuni... showing that their service is but lip servi... and to their eternal disgrace be it said,* DEMOCRATIC PARTY SELDOM FAILS TO ... PLAUD AND UPHOLD ALL SUCH MANIF... TIONS OF AN UTTER WANT OF DEEP SEA... PRINCIPLES.'

Colonization.

This hypocritical, slavery-begotten, ... slavery scheme, has again made its ap... ance among us. Mr. Gurley, Secretary ... the Society, has delivered two lectures h... and although he assured us that his c... dence in the scheme was unshaken, yet ... embarrassments and difficulties seemed ... oppress him. His lectures, fascinating ... style, were made up chiefly of the vaga... of fancy, in which, correct representati... was a rare ingredient, however sincere ... may have been. This we *know*, and ... prepared to prove. His object, he said, w... to enlist New England in his enterprise, ... he thought when they should get 'the s... broke' they would enlist.

His is a mission of slavery. He is ... agent of slavery, come up to the North ... quench the rising anti slavery spirit, to put ... to sleep, and bring the country, both churc... and state, into a deeper alliance with that ... system of blood. There is nothing, he says, ... in slavery that should awaken all this effort ... against it. The slaves are well off, happy ... and contented, the masters pious, noble, ... humane, just. 'I go for peace.' 'I go for ... compromise, will you not join me?'

He then has the impudence to declare ... Colonization and anti-slavery are essentially ... one.

He may rest assured that the scheme he ... advocates is too well understood on the ... Kennebec; there is too much knowledge, ... and conscience here, for that iniquitous ... scheme to take.

A fair, open discussion was proposed to him, but it was *inconvenient*. Mr. Lovejoy is to reply to his lectures this (Tuesday) evening, and it is hoped the friends of humanity will see this 'Janus-faced' iniquity, as Mr. Adams calls it, met as it deserves. More anon.

Support the Press.

In one place I heard that a great number of citizens had been wrought upon last winter by a course of lectures from Mr. Cummings, so that they declared they would never support a pro-slavery party, but would give their votes for the Liberty candidates. But by some oversight they were not secured at the moment as subscribers to the Emancipator, and now at the end of nine months, they are not to be found in our gatherings. They take the papers of the pro-slavery parties, and unless some new process is applied to resuscitate them, they are lost. It is doubtless easier to convert men by personal effort than by newspapers; but unless the influence of the paper is super-added, your converting work will have to be done over again, as often as it is looked to for any practical results. On this subject, I like the spirit of an article in the Philanthropist, which I take leave to copy:—*Eman.*

To Liberty Men.—It is an easy matter to hold Conventions, and get the people to hear—but can you expect to obtain many *steadfast* adherents, unless you can prevail on them to take a Liberty paper. The paper will fasten the impression made by your Conventions. It will complete the change they begin. How will you act with spirit and concert, unless you know what is going on among your friends in other parts of the State, and in other States; and can you know this unless you take a Liberty Party paper? We call upon the Liberty men of Ohio to make an effort at every Convention, to obtain subscribers for the Philanthropist. Besides regular subscribers for a year, a large number of six months or three months subscribers might be procured by proper effort. Three months will carry them beyond the election. We hope our friends will not feel at all delicate about this matter. A man who intends to vote a Liberty ticket, will never be offended at being asked to subscribe for a Liberty paper.

We say amen to this. So let it be. Vermont has fallen off in her liberty vote entirely for want of a liberty Press. We recollect one town in Maine, which last year gave 14 liberty votes, this year 6. *One anti-slavery paper only, goes into that town.* Let us be wise on this matter. The books of the anti-slavery papers in this State during the next 6 months, will show what we shall do next year at the ballot-box.

Supporting the Press.

We apprehend there is prevalent an erroneous opinion in relation to the duty of persons to support the press. We allude to that press which is employed in sending forth the truth—in advancing the great reform of the present age.

We hear people sometimes say as it regards sustaining the reform press, "Well, I like the paper, I should be rejoiced to have it sustained; but, the times are so hard—or I take so many papers now that I cannot take any more—I must curtail my expenses."

Now, we wish to have such persons reflect one moment. Do you believe that the present Reforms can be successful without the aid of the Press? Do you not know that all reform papers, and especially, Anti-Slavery papers are a losing concern? Do you not know that they must have the aid of all the friends of reform in order to sustain them? And suppose you do not need such a paper for your own benefit, does not the community read it? And can the community be benefited with it, unless you aid in sustaining it? Is there any more propriety in throwing the burden of sustaining a paper on to the shoulders of a publisher, than on yours?

Please think of these things, and then let conscience dictate in relation to your duty.—[Abolitionist.]

From the Abolitionist.

Utica, 12th Sept. 1842.

Editor of the Abolitionist:—

Dear Sir,—I have returned, having been six hundred miles to Bangor, Maine, being detained two days at Thomaston, Me., into which our steamboat put from sea, in distress, in a leak occasioned by running upon a ledge of rocks; and but for a merciful deliverance, two hundred and fifty of us might have laid down to the long, dreamless sleep of the grave on old Ocean's bottom. I am delighted with Maine; it is a magnificent State; a one thousand islands line her noble rock bound coast. The Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, and St Croix Rivers pierce her grand territory, and permit heavy vessels to navigate them, many miles into the interior. But I am most surprised at the large number of her flourishing villages, of from four to seven thousand inhabitants, and her rich lands, wheat and potatoes. It is said by those who know, the potatoe crop of Maine is of more value, than the entire crop of any one State. The immense pineries, and systems of saw mills, such as are to be found nowhere else on the Continent, astonish us—her fisheries are great—her people are uncommon for energy, enterprise and talent. I delivered an address before the students of the Theological College, on Ballot box Theology, and addressed the State Liberty party Convention which held its session two days. I am delighted with Me. [illegible]tion. She is destined to be the banner State. Intellect and vigor [illegible] our cause in this State. I think abolition is finding its way instinctively to the ballot box. On the whole, I must say I am much pleased with my visit to the good people of Maine.

Yours, &c., with esteem,

ALVAN STEWART.

N. B.—The friends in Maine feel disposed to adopt a system of setting each abolitionist to work, by sending them two and two from house to house to assign reasons why they should vote the Liberty ticket in their respective towns.

A. S.

Portland.—At the 2d trial in this city on Monday last, for two representatives no choice was effected. The whig ticket ran about 100 ahead.

Gov. Seward and the Vice-Presidency.

Some of the Whig party in this state are desirous of strengthening the cause of Henry Clay in this state, by connecting with him Gov. Seward for the Vice-Presidency. At a mass meeting in Fulton county, held last week, Clay was nominated for President. The Evening Journal of last evening, says that Gov. Seward declines the proffered honor.—Gov. S. does not desire to be hitched into the team with that oft defeated and broken down political hack Henry Clay. He is "too much of an abolitionist," to connect his fortunes with any slave holder. *He is not to be caught in that trap.*

Why do the Whig corresponding committees while they are publishing letters from Gov. Bradish, and other distinguished men in the Whig party, avowing their determination to support the SLAVE-HOLDING CLAY, publish no letters from Gov. Seward? Echo answers, *no letters from* GOVERNOR SEWARD.—*Tocsin of Liberty.*

☞ A Justice of the Peace Fined.—Two colored women and three children fleeing to Canada, in Illinois, were pursued by a justice of the peace(?) (who had volunteered, it seems in the chase,) with a gang of armed ruffians, who succeeded in the capture of the said fugitives, and confined them in Knoxville Jail. On their return home they met with the interpid John Cross. The gang knocked down one of his horses. The next day a committee of abolitionists took legal advice, and on Wednesday following, the reputed *Justice* and some of his gang were arraigned, and upon complaint of Mr. Cross the said *Justice* and one of his gang were fined $50 *each!*—*Good.—Tocsin of Liberty.*

A Question!—Why don't they offer a reward for the arrest of Webb and Marshall? They are just as guilty in the eyes of Heaven and the law, as that wretch Christopher Lilly and his accomplices. But then—'they are all honorable men.' They are rich. Would they be permitted to walk the streets untouched, if they were *poor?*—[Philadelphia Times.]

A Question. No. 2. What would you do, Mr. Times, with Henry Clay? What if he 'were *poor?*' But he's 'an honorable man.'

General Intelligence.

W saw last week, some notice of a disturbance in Portland, but considered it hardly worth noticing. By the following, however, from the American, it appears to have been a more serious and shameful affair. Is this Portland? Those who believe the days of mobs passed in New England, are mistaken. They have but commenced. Each in succession has left the public mind worse than it found it—left it with less energy to resist lawlessness.

Nothing will arrest this downward course, but *immediate* and *most exemplary punishment* upon the violators of law, with a firm approval of that justice by every good citizen.

The American speaks manfully.

Infamous Riot at the City Hall!—Free Discussion under the feet of a Lawless Mob.

Portland is ineffaceably disgraced. Last evening at the City Hall we were witness to one of the most disgraceful riots that ever was seen in Portland. Mr. S. S. Foster had announced that he was to lecture 'on the influence of southern Slavery on the north.' He commenced his remarks in a very mild and conciliatory manner, explaining the reason of his peculiar mode of address, and stating that he was a friend to the laboring classes, and was a working man himself. During this introduction he was interrupted by singing, hooting, insulting remarks, and rotten eggs, none of which hit him. The patience with which the audience bore the insolence of these reckless scoundrels induced them to proceed still farther. The benches were broken—a general fight commenced—and a rush was made for the speaker. Our citizens, however, formed a solid phalanx round the desk, and rendered it unapproachable. The miscreants pressed on, howling like bloodhounds for their victim. Shouts were heard—'hand him over!' 'we want the blood of the d——d scoundrel!' 'Murder the d——d abolitionist!' and other expressions equally characteristic of the temper and intentions of the miscreants.

The Mayor was there and ordered them to leave the Hall. After a great deal of effort he succeeded in getting the place cleared. A false alarm of fire was raised that called off a few, but the mob remained in a solid body, watching at each flight of steps, and around the windows for the lecturer.

At last, when it was supposed that they had dispersed somewhat, he was taken out under the protection of the Mayor and several brave ladies, to the house of a friend, followed by some five hundred persons. He was struck several times on the face and back of the head, and somewhat injured. His coat was also torn.

We regret to add to this account the fact that there were some men of respectable appearance whom we saw encouraging the mob by their voices. They would call themselves gentlemen, we suppose—*we* call them contemptible scoundrels, unworthy the blessings of a free government, and incapable of realizing the great boon of freedom. God made them for slave drivers;—they were born in the North by some violation of nature. One old by man, in broadcloth, we mean especially, whose grey hairs should warn him that it is time he were thinking of something more important than attempting to deprive a freeman of the liberty of speech. The man who stood in the northeast corner by the name of Captain K———, who shouted at the top of his lungs while the mob was already worked up to the fury of madmen, "Turn him out"—"bring in a pot of lamp black," &c., and who grossly and most vilely insulted in language too foul for our columns, a stranger who mildly addressed him is the person we here intend.

It was feared some injury might be done to the house where Mr. Foster was presumed to be stopping, by the immense crowd that surrounded it, but they were finally dispersed by Mayor, to whom, for the calm yet energetic and determined spirit he displayed throughout the whole of the affair, too much credit cannot be awarded.

We cannot for a moment entertain the thought that the ringleaders of this riot will be allowed to go unpunished. They are known, and we trust our police will show the utmost vigilance in their arrest. Shall the mob triumph? Shall the laws be trampled on with impunity? Shall free thought and free discussion lie a mere by word in Portland? Shall it be said that here the scum of the pot-houses, set on by a few "gentlemen of property and standing," rule the city? We make our appeal to the City Authorities, and to all the friends of good order. This deep stain must be wiped from the character of Portland. We must show the nation that we are law-loving, law-abiding and law-enforcing people.

As we expected.

At the Convention sitting at Newport, to frame a Constitution for Rhode Island, a member moved that the following be inserted in the Bill of Rights:—

"All political power and sovereignty are originally vested in, and of right belong to the people. All free governments are forwarded in their authority, and are established for the greatest good of the whole number. The people therefore have an inalienable and indefeasible right, in their original, sovereign, and unlimited capacity to advise and institute government, and in the same capacity, to alter, reform, or totally change the same whenever their safety or happiness requires."

The above is, in sentiment, recognized by every other State in the Union. Yet there was a terrible flare-up when the section was proposed. All sorts of hard words were used, and the doctrine denounced as *"revolutionary"—"untrue"—"diabolical"—"monstrous."* This cardinal principle of human rights was kicked out of the Convention. Mark that.—*Portland American.*

The Lincoln Republican of the 1st inst very justly remarks as follows:

"The people throughout the State have become tired of hollow hearted promises—and they have become exasperated at seeing mere party names used as a decoy to pacify the people while they are adding burdens upon this same people. This state of things is not confined to one party—the juntos of both parties have received a rebuke that they were unprepared to meet, and we rejoice that sober reason is about to take the place of selfish party names."

The Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment against Col. Webb, for leaving the city 'with intent to give or receive a challenge.' Bail for his appearance was demanded in $6,000, which was given, and Col Webb discharged.

We fully believe that every good man will rejoice in this measure, and demand, as an American citizen, that "justice shall not be turned away backward."

To the Ladies.—The Boston Post says, that Miss Emily S. Brown of Seabrook, N. H. promised to marry a Mr. Pettingill of Amesbury—that she assisted him in selecting wedding garments, furniture, &c., but just before the day fixed for being married, Miss Emily S. eloped and became Mrs. McGregor. Pettingill prosecuted and recovered verdict of $1600.

Sentence of Colt.—The sentence of the law was passed upon John C. Colt, for the murder of Samuel Adams, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York, last Tuesday.—The sentence is that he be hanged on the 18th November next. The prisoner maintained that the Jury were in an error in rendering their verdict. He said he had never done an act that he would not repeat under like circumstances—that he did not mean to kill Adams, but he would not receive an insult without retaliation, the deceased made the assault and was responsible for the consequences.

The Governor of Massachusetts, has appointed Monday, the 14th of November, (the day of the General election,) for a second trial in the Ninth District for choice of a representative to Congress, in place of William S. Hastings, deceased.

News from Florida.—The U. S. Troops have succeeded in capturing a squaw.

Calais.—No choice of Representative was effected in Calais, at the 2d trial, on Monday Sept. 19. The vote stood for R. C. Stickney (dem.)134—Rion Bradbury (dem.)108—Noah Smith Jr. (whig) 86—Clark 86—all others 17.

Charles Walker, one of the members of Assembly from Otsego county, had his pocket picked of upwards of $2,200 in bank notes last Wednesday, at the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad depot. A reward of $200 has been offered for the recovery of the money.

Mr. Caleb Cushing, according to the Newburyport Herald, has been received by his constituents in crowds, and with a salute of a hundred guns.

'If the doctrines of Gov. Morton's clam-bake letters are correct, the slaves of South Carolina may form a State Constitution and adopt it, and, when so adopted, it becomes the only legal constitution of the State, superceding the existing one, and binding all the people to submission to it, and further, the Supreme Court and the National Government would be bound to recognize the new government so constituted.'

Might they not also, if the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence are correct?

Maine election.—Returns have been received from nine counties. The news is glorious—the Abolition vote has more than doubled. In 16 towns there is no election. The abolitionists in Maine are doing nobly. They will more than redeem what has been lost in Vermont. Let the other States be up and doing.—[Abolitionist.]

New York State.—The news from every part of the State, in relation to the Liberty party, is cheering. The Empire State will not be found wanting.

Rhode Island.—The Supreme Judicial Court met at Bristol, Tuesday, the 13th inst. The Grand Jury return bills for treason against David M. G. Hamilton, Caleb Bradley, and Wm. T. Olney.

Liberty Vote—Illinois. Says the Western Citizen, the vote in 1840 was 157; in 1841 it was 527. In 1842, so far as we have heard correctly, the vote is 724. It will be, when full returns are received over 1000. Good.—Doubling every year. What think you, Whigs and Democrats?

☞ The votes for Governor in Portland were at the last election, for Appleton, 78, for Fairfield, 960, Scattering, 991 The Liberty party elected their candidate for Representative. No others were chosen.

It is said that 2500 persons have applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act in Maine, and but 200 in New Hampshire.

Diversity of mind.—There is now 800,000,000 of human beings on the earth.—There have been more than a million times that number in the world and as many more yet to exist; and there never have been, are not now, nor will there ever be any two of that innumerable multitude exactly alike.

Prof. Hackett, of the Newton Theological Institution, has returned from Germany, after an absence of one year. His health is good.

Reported Death of the King of Hanover.—[From a second edition of the Standard]—We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of the King of Hanover, from a gentleman who reached London this afternoon direct from Dusseldorf.

☞ The people on the Kennebec are waking up a little to increase their business by opening a communication by means of a good road to the towns in the northern part of New Hampshire and Vermont. The distance to market by this means will be shortened about fifty miles for the farmers in those towns who now go to Concord and Portland. There is only required a sum sufficient to open a road for a few miles. The work ought to be encouraged.

The Post-Office Gag.—The Commercial Advertiser states that within a few days past, a gentleman of this city was shown a letter from the Post Master General, in very nearly the following terms:

Washington,——, 1842.

"Sir—If your post-master, [or any of his clerks,] dare to wag his tongue against the administration, let me know it, and the procedure will be corrected."

The Boundary.—The Woodstock (N. B) Telegraph states that Major Graham, Captain Valcott, Lieutenant Mead, and Messrs. Aylmes and Glass, American Commissioners, passed through that place on the 14th inst., on their way to the St. Francis and head waters of the St. John, to make an exploratory survey of the new line of boundary.

The Murderers.—Lewis W. Holsey, who acted as time keeper at the brutal murder of McCoy, and George Kenset, who trained the victim, have been arrested in Philadelphia by officers A. M. C. Smith of this city, and committed to prison.

Arrest of Sullivan.—Yankee Sullivan as he is nick named, one of the seconds of Lilly in the fight at Hastings, was arrested at Staten Island yesterday afternoon, and brought up to the city in the steamboat Iolas, and is now snug in the Tombs.

Sugar as a Manure.—A London paper states, that a merchant of Liverpool, engaged in the Brazil trade, has memorialized the Board of Trade to permit the importation into that country of sugar from Brazil to be used as manure. The memorial states: it is rumored, that, whereas the new manure guano, cannot be imported for less than £15 per ton, coarse Brazil sugar can be imported at £14 per ton.

Lard Oil.—We are glad to learn that three of the Lard Oil manufactories in this city are full of business, and have as much as they can do to answer orders. They manufacture now, in the aggregate, upwards of 1,000 gallons per day, and give work to thirty hands, besides the indirect benefit derived by the cupper, tinman, &c. Since the passage of the Tariff bill, Mr. Lee has received an order from one of the Northern woolen manufacturers for 6,000 gallons, to be delivered in Boston, at the rate of 500 gallons per month.—[Cincinnati Republican.]

Silk in Arkansas.—The editor of the Little Rock Gazette mentions the receipt of 500 skeins, manufatured by Mrs Smith, of Hempstead County. These skeins are dyed a variety of colors, it will not suffer by a comparison with most of the foreign silk sold sold in the stores.

Bills of Indictment for man slaughter in the first degree, have been found by the Grand Jury of Westchester County, against the principals engaged in the late fight—the complaints against the owners, captains, and officers of the steamboats which were in attendance, being dismissed. Yankee Sullivan and Kensett were also fully committed yesterday—after a long examination, the Magistrate refusing bail.—[New York American.]

The Globe calls Mr. Adams, *"a bald hornet."* This is a new species, but we presume admitted to have a severe *sting.*—[Baltimore Patriot.]

Q. What is meant by a *Judicious* Tariff?
A. It means a tariff intended to protect the culture of Cotton at the expense of all other branches of industry, and to enhance the value of slave labor by destroying that of freemen.—[Belvidere Apollo.]

Hon. Nathan Appleton of Boston proposes to vacate his seat in Congress, in order to give his constituents an opportunity to restore his predecessor, Mr. Winthrop, who resigned on account of domestic affliction.

Painful Accident.—Mr. Joseph Marston of this town, while engaged in the saw mill upon the dam, on Wednesday morning last, was shockingly injured by one of his legs being caught between the side of the mill and the chain, in drawing a log in the mill. His foot above the ankle, was cut nearly off, hanging only by the cords. Its amputation has since taken place.—*Age.*

Beauties of Liberty.—A subscriber to the Spirit of Liberty, who has been a Post Master in Virginia, writes to the editor of that paper as follows:

"I would say to you in great haste, that if you send me any more "Spirit of Liberty," you must direct it to me at——. You must not say "Postmaster at———;" for, by reason of the "Spirit of Liberty," the spirit of slavery took the alarm, and removed me from the post office. In consequence of my receiving the paper, I am not only turned out of office, but am threatened with a term in the penitentiary!! In haste, ———."

The following was passed at a Convention the other day in Worcester county, Massachusetts.

Resolved, That while we are grieved to see Vermont diminish her vote in favor of liberty, our hearts are cheered by the noble deeds of our fellow laborers in Maine, who in two years have raised the Liberty vote from less than two hundred to four thousand. But at the same time we have no idea of seeing old Massachusetts outstripped by her youngest daughter, in the maintenance of the great principles of human rights.

We hope, gentlemen, you will not, but——we shall see.

☞ It has been uncommonly sickly in our town during the last few weeks. Children, especially, have died in great numbers.—[Calais Advertiser.]

RECEIPTS FOR LIBERTY STANDARD, VOL. II.

Sept. 17,	J. A. Metcalf, Winthrop	2 00
18,	Wm. Hodgden, Boothbay	1 00
	L. Cushing, Augusta.	20
	Nathan Church, Augusta	1 00
23,	David Garland, Winslow	2 00
	Eben. Mayo, Hallowell	2 00
24,	Josiah Marston, Lexington	2 00
	Alphina Twitchell, Bethel	28
	Newell Wellington, do	2 00
26,	E. Start, Camden	1 00
	Zadoc Humphrey, N. Yarmouth	2 00
	Rev. Mr. Davis, Litchfield	2 00
	C. B. Smith do	2 00
	Z. A. Marrow—Jason King—J. B. Welsh, Monmouth	75
	N. G. Gould, Wiscasset	2 00
28,	Miss Deborah Johnson, Winthrop	32
29,	Marshall Cram, South Bridgton	2 00
	Rev. J. P. Fessenden, do	1 00
	John P. Perley, do	1 00
Oct. 1,	Charles Norton, Industry	2 00
	J. E. Howe, Hallowell	30
3,	Cook & Storer do	1 00
4,	L. B. Allen, E. Thomaston	2 00
	H. Waters, Augusta	2 00

Bank Note Table.

Corrected by Willis & Company, 13, State St., Boston, September 24, 1842.

☞ The bills of all the banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received *at par on deposite* by the following banks, viz:—Atlas, Atlantic, Boston, Eagle, Freemans', Globe, Mechanics', Hamilton, Market, Merchants, North, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Shawmut, Tremont, Traders', Union and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business relating to country Banks, for the above named Banks.

☞ Counterfeit $3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins' stereotype plate.

☞ Counterfeit $3 bills of the Brunswick Bank, Maine, have been some time in circulation.

MAINE.		
Agricultural Bank, Brewer	80 a 90	pr. ct. dis.
Bangor Commercial Bank	3 a 4	"
Bangor Bank, (old)	worthless	
Bath Bank, charter expired	redeemed	
Castine Bank	worthless	
Citizens' Bank, Augusta, (new plate)	do	
Calais Bank	10 a	"
City Bank, Portland	10 a	"
Damariscotta Bank	worthless	
Frankfort Bank, Frankfort	do	
Globe Bank, Bangor	do	
Georgia Lumber Co., Portland	do	
Hallowell and Augusta	do	
Kennebec Bank	do	
Kennebunk Bank	do	
Lafayette Bank, Bangor	3 a 4	"
Mercantile Bank, Bangor	3 a 4	"
Oldtown Bank	worthless	
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg Fraud	do	
Passamaquoddy Bank	do	
People's Bank	do	
Stillwater Canal, at Orono	do	
Saco Bank, redeemed by Trustees at Saco		
St Croix, Calais	15 a	"
Washington County, Calais	worthless	
Westbrook Bank, Westbrook	2 a	"
Waterville Bank (closed)	redeemed	
Wiscasset Bank	worthless	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Concord Bank	2 a	"
Hillsbrough Bank	worthless	
New Hampshire, Portsmouth, charter expired	redeemed	
Wolfborough Bank	worthless	
VERMONT.		
Agricultural Bank, at Troy, fraud no such Bank authorized		
Bennington Bank, Bennington	a 80	"
Commercial Bank of Vermont fraud no such Bank authorized		
Essex, at Guildhall	worthless	
Green Mountain Bank fraud	do	
Jefferson County Bank fraud	do	
St Albans Bank	2 a 3	"
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Amherst Bank charter surrendered	redeemed	
Berkshire Bank	worthless	
Chelsea Bank, Chelsea	80 a 90	"
Commonwealth Bank, Boston	75 a 80	"
East Bridgewater Bank charter surrendered	redeemed	
Essex Bank, Salem	worthless	
Farmers' & Mechanics', S. Adams	do	
Farmers' Bank, Belchertown	do	
Franklin Bank, Boston	do	
Fulton, or Winnisimmet Bank, Boston	do	
Hampshire Bank, Northampton	do	
Kilby Bank, Boston closed	do	
Lafayette Bank, Boston	do	
Mendon Bank closed	do	
Middlesex Bank, Cambridge redeemed	2 a 4	"
Middling Interest Bank, Boston	15 a 20	"
Nahant Bank, Lynn	85 a 90	"
Newburyport Bank	75 a	"
Norfolk Bank, Roxbury	redeemed	
Phœnix Bank, Nantucket	worthless	
Roxbury Bank charter annulled	do	
Sutton Bank	do	
Winthrop Bank gone into liquidation	redeemed	
RHODE-ISLAND.		
Burrilville Bank	worthless	
Eagle Bank, Newport fraud	do	
Farmers' Bank	do	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	75 a 80	"
Franklin Bank, Providence fraud	worthless	
Mount Hope Bank closed	redeemed	
Pascoag Bank	5 a 7	"
CONNECTICUT.		
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co, fraud	worthless	
Derby Bank,	do	
Eagle Bank	do	
Housatonic Railroad Co	a 50	"
NEW YORK.		
New York City	¼ a	"
Old Safety Fund, good Banks	1 a 1¼	"
New do do, Red Back, uncertain	a 2	"
U. States Bank Bills, old and new	60 a 65	"
Nova Scotia Bills	10 a 12½	"
New Brunswick Bills	7 a 9	"

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on the 25th inst., by Rev J. C. Lovejoy, Mr. Charles W. Safford of Augusta, to Miss Mary G., daughter of Paul Stickney, Esq. of this town.

In Augusta, by Rev. J. H. Ingraham, Mr. Daniel Cony to Miss Mary Gill.

In Turner, Sept. 20, Mr. David Cutter of Auburn to Miss Esther Holmes of Hartford.

In Greene, Mr. John Plummer of Monmouth to Mrs. Sarah Edwards, daughter of Mr. Caleb Bates, of Greene.

In Winthrop, Sept. 14, Mr. Harvey Ramsdell to Miss Sarah Hill.

In Monmouth, 14th inst. Mr. Elbridge H. Stevens of Winthrop, to Miss Rebecca P. Woodbury, of Monmouth.

In Boston, Mr. Joseph Williams of Winthrop, Me., to Miss Mary A. Hawes, of Newton, Mass.

In Nobleboro', by Rev. C. C. Cone, Mr. Wm. B. Lewis of Boston, to Miss Abby H. Vannah of N.

DEATHS.

In this town, at the residence of her son William R. Prescott, Mrs. Susan Prescott of Augusta, aged 54.

At Monrovia, Africa, on the 14th May last, after a long illness of the coast fever, Capt. William Preston, late master of the American coasting sch. Regulus.

In Winthrop, Amos, child of Mr. John Kezer Jr., aged 2 years 7 mos.

In Mount Vernon, 11th inst., Mr. Edward G. Robinson, 23,—a young man highly esteemed for his virtues.

In Skowhegan, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Dr. David H. Raymond, 52.

In Bath, on 15th inst., Dea. Jacob Ellsworth, 74, of Bridgton; Mrs. Charlotte W., wife of Dea. Peleg Spragoe, 42; 18th, Mr. Thomas Lemont, 84, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Wales, Mr. George Fogg, 82, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Nobleboro', Aug. 29, Benjamin Lincoln, son of Edward and Roxy S. Lincoln, aged 3 yrs. 5 mos.

Vegetable Jaundice Elixir,

AS prepared by the subscriber, has given good satisfaction for the cure of Headache, dizziness; drowsiness, sickness at the stomach, and all those complaints so common at this season of the year which the human frame is subject to. SAMUEL ADAMS.

Congregational A. S. Convention.

The undersigned, believing that important benefits might result from the measure, propose a convention of ministers and members of Congregational churches in Maine to consider the subject of our duties to the enslaved; to harmonize our views in regard to the course to be pursued; and to concentrate our efforts for their immediate emancipation. The convention will be held at *Winthrop, October 18th* and *19th.*

Charles Freeman, Limerick
David Thurston, Winthrop
Timothy Davis, Litchfield
Thomas Adams, Portland
Daniel Sewall, Scarborough
T. N. Lord, Bideford
John Perham, Industry
J. T. Hawes, New Sharon
Isaac Rogers, Farmington
Samuel Talbot, Wilton
Joseph H. Conant, Chesterville
Tobias Moore, do
Oliver Sewall, do
Cyrus Pierce, do
Henry Sewall, do
Nehemiah Bennet, do
C. D. Sewall, do
Otis H. Sewall, do
John Chaney, do
Daniel Blanchard, Blanchard
Cyrus Packard, do
Benj. Blackston, do
Atwood Barrows, do
R. K. Packard, do
John Blanchard, do
Dudley Blanchard do
O. B. Sturtevant do
Orias Blanchard do
Cyrus A. Packard, do
Oren P. Barrows, do
H. M. Packard, do
T. J. Sturtevant, do
Joseph Blackston do
David Goodell, do

David Cushman, Paul M'Cobb, Lewis Throp, Charles Knight, Charles H. Sargeant, Benjamin Blair, John Auld, Abijah Kenney, Jeremiah Holton, Samuel Bryer 3d, Samuel Adams, *Boothbay*—John Boynton, Ebenezer Hilton, Kenellam Cushman, *Wiscasset*—Wm. A. Crocker, Wm. Inglee, Nathan M. Gardner, T. D. Smith, C. W. Foster, Jas. Gillpatrick, Peter Talbot, Wm. F. Perriman, *Machias*—David B. Sewall, Thomas T. Stone, S. D. Ward, Robert Crossett.

As the time for this Convention is near, all members of Congregational churches who feel that this denomination ought to do more than it yet has done for the slave; who feel the need of mutual concert, support, and sympathy; and who feel the need of light respecting the path of duty, are respectfully requested to send in their names to be attached to the Call immediately, to extend notice of this Convention, and to give it their personal attendance.

The Conference, at Portland, refused to give the cause of the slave a moment's consideration; and while other denominations are moving on this great subject, it is surely time for the Congregationalists to come forward and act their part in the mighty struggle between Liberty and Slavery.

No ordinary obstacles should prevent attendance upon this Convention.

Waldo County A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Waldo Co. Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in the Methodist Chapel in West Prospect Village, on Thuraday the thirteenth day of October, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

It is very desirable that there should be a full attendance. Let us not think that because *election day* has passed, that we have no more to do until next year. But *to work* and *always* to work should be the cry of every Liberty man, especially where they have so much to do as we have in Waldo. Let every man interested work as though his children, or his *wife* were in bondage, suffering under the lash of the oppressor and then the cause will progress, it will move with *one hundred horse power.*—Brethren, for the sake of humanity, for the sake of liberty come up to this meeting and bring your friends and neighbors with you—Hundreds are ready to enlist heart and hand; could they but get acquainted with us. Let us make this meeting a point from whence a thousand rays shall radiate to the farthest portions of the county.

Per order of the Executive Com.
L. D. WARDWELL, Sec'y.
West Prospect, Sept. 15, 1842.
Will the Bangor Gazette please copy.

Maine Temperance Union.

Agreeably to a vote passed at the last annual meeting the undersigned, Executive Committee for the Western District, hereby give notice, that the next Annual Meeting will be held in the city of Portland, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th days of October next. According to the constitution, the society is composed of "the officers of such county Temperance Societies in this state as shall vote to become Auxiliary to it, and such other persons in this state as shall subscribe the constitution, together with those, who may be appointed as delegates from other Temperance Societies." The following extracts from the Constitution of the society define its character and objects,

"This Society recognizes as a fundamental principle, Total abstinence from all concern with intoxicating liquors, as an article of drink, for themselves or others."

"The sole object of this society shall be to concentrate the efforts of the friends of Temperance throughout the state, to diffuse information, and by a moral influence, discourage the use of intoxicating drinks in the community."

As the meeting will be held in a pleasant season of the year, and in a place easy of access, it is hoped and expected that there will be a full delegation from every part of the state.

Neal Dow, Chairman. Eliphalet Clark, John Chute, Edward Richardson, T. R. Hays, Thomas Adams, Cor. Sec.

MEDICINES of all kinds constantly for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

SARSAPARILLA and Tomato Bitters — Cough, Worm, Camphor, Soda, Black Currant and Orris Root Lozenges—Poor Man's Plaster, and Warren's Tooth Powder, for sale by

SAMUEL ADAMS.

THOMAS W. NEWMAN,
HALLOWELL,
Office in the Granite Building, Water St.,
EXECUTES ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND FANCY
PRINTING,
WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

Poetry.

ODE

Sung by the Constituents of John Quincy Adams,

On his return from Congress,
September 17, 1842.

Not from the bloody field,
Borne on his battered shield,
By foes o'ercome,
But from a sterner fight,
In the defence of Right,
Clothed in a conqueror's might,
We hail him home.

Where slavery's minions cower
Before the servile power,
He bore their ban;
And, like an aged oak,
That braved the lightning's stroke,
When thunders round him broke,
Stood up, A MAN.

Nay—when they stormed aloud,
And round him like a cloud,
Came, thick and black,
He, single handed, strove,
And like Olympian Jove,
With his own thunder drove
The phalanx back.

No leafy wreath we twine,
Of oak, or Isthmian pine,
To grace his brow;
Like his own locks of gray,
Such leaves would fall away,
As will the graceful lay
We weave him now.

But time shall touch the page
That tells how Quincy's sage
Has dared to live,
Save as he touches wine,
Or Shakspere's glowing line,
Or Raphael's forms divine,
New life to give.

[From the Liberator.]

MONTGOMERY CO. (Penn.) Aug. 9, 1842.

I found in my note-Book, (written at Norristown,) 'Missionaries, North and East:—To one place they are not sent—THE CABIN OF THE SLAVE.—*James Boyle.*'—The observation suggested the following lines, which I take the liberty of sending, to be at thy disposal.

Missionary Hymn.

FOR THE SOUTH.

'Spread far the gospel tidings!'
Call ocean, earth, and air,
To aid your ceaseless labor
To spread them every where,
Save in the bondman's cabin—
Let them not enter there!

Send Bibles to the heathen!
On ev'ry distant shore,
From light that's beaming o'er us,
Let streams unceasing pour;—
But keep it from the millions,
Down trodden at our door!

Send Bibles to the heathen,
Their famish'd spirits feed!
O! haste, and join your efforts,
The priceless gift to speed!—
Then flog the trembling bondman,
If he shall learn to read!

Let love of filthy lucre
Not in your bosoms dwell;
Your money, on our mission,
Will be expended well;—
And then, to fill your coffers,
Husbands and fathers sell!

Have even little children
All they can gain to save,
For teachers of the heathen,
Beyond the ocean wave;
Then give to fire and faggot,
Him who would teach your slave.

The Family.

The Woodman's Daughter.

Being overtaking by a storm one summer's evening, I observed a feeble light glimmering through the casement of a cottage, toward which I bent my steps. I knocked at the door, and was welcomed in! but immediately perceived that the inhabitants were oppressed with grief, "I fear," addressing the father, that your are in trouble?

"O, yes sir, our hearts are all bursting; for death is come to bear off our little Jemima. She is up stairs, sir, where she has now been these eight days, and her mother has not left her night or day. She is one of those sweetest girls a father ever loved.

"But death," I remarked "does not come by chance."

"O no sir: 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord;' but it is hard work to part."

"Walk up sir," said the father, "and see her before she dies, but she is so changed."

I entered her room, and soon perceived that death had cast his fatal shadow on her countenance, which still retained its beautiful form. Addressing myself to the child, I said "do you think you shall die?"

"Yes sir."

"And if you die, where do you expect to go?"

"To heaven."

"What makes you think you shall go to heaven?"

"Jesus Christ has said, 'Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

"What do you understand by coming to Jesus Christ?"

"Believing in him, and loving him."

"Did you always believe in him, and love him?"

"No sir; not until he inclined me; for, if we love him, it is because he first loved us."

"Then, you can leave father and mother, and all, to go to heaven?"

"Yes sir; I have no wish to live on earth when I have the prospect of living a nobler and happier life in glory."

The surgeon, who had been anxiously expected for several hours, now arrived.—

"Do you think," said the heart-stricken mother, "the child is dying?" This question, though familiar to the humane man, was not heard without an evident expression of grief.

"While there is life," he replied, "there is hope; but I would not advise you to be too sanguine in your expectations."

We now walked down stairs; the surgeon left, but I could not leave. "Will you, sir," said the father, "go to prayer with us? If it were not for prayer, and the hope which the Gospel inspires, my heart would break."—With this request I complied: and, while praying to God of all grace, that the little child might be favored with the light of his countenance in her passage through the valley of the shadow of death, I heard the mother's shriek, which convinced me that she was gone. All wept aloud; the children started up, wringing their hands, and calling; 'Jemima, Jemima, don't leave us!" and the mother, with a softened melancholy of countenance, appeared among us, saying with a faltering tongue. "*She exclaimed as I was raising her up on her pillow, 'I am going to glory!' and fell back in my arms and died'* —[London Teacher's Offering.]

Early Marriages.

As a general rule, early marriages are advisable. The man who becomes a good husband at thirty, would not have made a bad one at twenty-one—and the woman who at twenty-five is qualified to make an excellent wife, would not have been incapable of discharging the duties incumbent on a wedded life at eighteen. We have mingled a good deal with mankind in different parts of the world, and have long since come to the conclusion, that that community is the happiest of civilized life, where the men and women marry at an early age—and where there are fewest bachelors and old maids. If our readers are unwilling to rely on our simple opinion, unsupported by arguments or facts, we beg leave to refer them to the celebrated letter of Dr. Franklin to John Alleyne.

[From the Working Men's Advocate.]

Abilities of Females.

No man needs a well-informed wife more than a mechanic, yet it is a fact, that mechanics seem afraid of (what in times past was called) a literary lady; that is to say, a woman who could do more than read, write her name, and repeat half of the multiplication table. If it happens that a young woman has had some advantages to improve herself, and gained a little information, you may be sure to hear men of liberal education regret that she should unite herself to a mechanic; and the mechanics say that she is really too learned for them. It is a favorable symptom of modern times that the female character is more highly respected than formerly, both as to intellect and manners. The friend of sound morals and social improvement must desire to preserve and increase this sentiment. That females possess precisely the same natural abilities, as the other sex, I am confident few persons will deny; there is not the least doubt of the fact, although many arguments might be brought forward to prove the contrary, one for instance, that they are more delicately formed, and that fine and delicate articles are always more frail. That persons of feeble health and delicate constitutions possess the strongest minds, the most persevering dispositions, and the greatest powers of application, is a fact too well known to be doubted. If then we are not equal to man, it is not the fault of nature, but of education. A gentleman of high reputation once observed, that the arm of the smith is strong because it is exerted much, and that the mental faculties are improved in the same way by constant exercise. Why then are not females educated to become agreeable companions and useful members of society, not useless ornaments, mere playthings of an hour. It is that the lords of creation are afraid that if power were put into their hands, they would contend for superiority. Perhaps there a few that would, and but a few, I trust. We do not ask for more advantages than man. But we claim to have equal. We are pleased to lean on the arm of him we love, for support, but we do not wish to be obliged to do it. Some gentlemen seem to think it very pretty and romantic to have a woman weak and confiding—they like to consider themselves the majestic oak, and woman the tender ivy clinging to them for support. They think it makes a woman appear masculine to stand erect in all her native dignity of character, and supported by her own powers of mind. I would ask such gentlemen, if when they are in need of a friend, when sickness and sorrow assail them, when oppressed with care and weighed down by misfortune, which they would then prefer, the tender fainting creature, who needs support herself, or one who will exert herself to the utmost; who will share their sorrows, participate in their joys, comfort them in their afflictions, attend to them in sickness with unwearied patience, making their interest her greatest care, their happiness her only pleasure. In the relation of mother, wife or sister, a woman of virtue and cultivated mind will impart happiness to every family. It has been said, that women of refinement and good morals have done more to correct the conduct of men—of young men particularly—and improve them, than all the lessons and maxims of the moral philosopher.

WIFE OF A MECHANIC.

A METHOD OF RENDERING GLASS LESS BRITTLE, THAT OUGHT TO BE GENERALLY KNOWN.—Put the glass vessel into a vessel of cold water, and gradually heat the water boiling hot then allow it to cool gradually of itself, without taking out the glass. Glasses treated in this way, when cold, may be filled with boiling water, without the risk of cracking. If the glasses are to be exposed to higher temperature than boiling water, boil them in oil

It is a fact, that most of the French boots and shoes now worn in this country, are made in Mass. They are decidedly superior to those made in France, in every respect.

"A *valuable* lady's handkerchief" is advertised in one of our city newspapers as lost.—One would suppose from this that the ladies generally were not *valuable*. Is not this a libel on the better half of creation.

WELL SAID.—'Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper—not from *me* I'm sure.' 'No my dear—for I don't perceive that you've *lost* any!'

Agricultural.

Fall Ploughing.

Of lands intended to be cultivated next season is extensively practiced in this state. The opinion generally prevails that lands thus ploughed are less liable to the ravages of insects.

Where lands are very rough, and much labor with the team is required to subdue them, in the fall there is ample time to do the work thoroughly, and generally the team is in better condition to perform the labor, and man and team both can be better spared for this heavy job part of this month and next, than in the midst of the hurry and pressure of spring work. Our best farmers plough much of their old ground very late in the fall, under the belief that this practice is fatal to worms and insects. The best gardeners in our vicinity thus treat their land they intend to plant with cabbages, and plough just before the ground freezes up.

The practice of cutting up Corn

Close to the ground and stooking it, may be done the last of this week where the stalks have not already been cut.

This is not by any means the common method in New England, but very common in the State of New York. We have adopted this practice and shall continue it this season.

We stook four rows together, putting about five bundles in a stook around one hill of standing corn, fixing a band around the whole, then bringing the tops together with a sort of a twist, then lopping them over, we put a band round. Thus the rain is excluded. In this mode of harvesting there is a saving of labor, and as far as recorded experiments go, the grain is full as heavy and good. When the corn is dry, we insert a knife and cut off the hill of standing corn and either husk the corn in the field and carry grain and stalks home in separate wagons or take it all to the barn together. The husking may be done with greater dispatch in the field, by taking a bundle across your knees, the ears lying very near together, they may be come at very handily and the work performed more rapidly than it can be done from a large heap.

After the corn is thus cut and stooked there is little danger from frost, or fogs or storm. Upon the whole the fodder may be said to be worth as much, as when cured in the old way, for it may be cut in about two weeks from the ordinary time of cutting stalks, or when the corn is well glazed.

MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE IN NEW ENGLAND.—There are in New Hampshire 58 cotton mills, running 195,173 spindles, in which is invested a capital of $5,523,300, which produced in 1839–40, manufactured goods in value $4,142,391, in which business 6,991 hands were employed. There are also in that State 66 woolen manufactories, involving a capital of $740,345, and producing $795,884, in value of manufactured goods, in which business 893 hands are employed, the annual agricultural productions of the State amount to $25,703,000.

The manufacturing capital of Massachusetts estimated at $54,000,000, yielding an annual income of about $91,000,000, and giving employment to 170,000 persons.

SILK MANUFACTURE IN N. JERSEY.

The last number of the New Genesee Farmer contains a letter, giving the following account of a silk factory established, and in flourishing operation, in New Jersey:

"As no doubt you take an interest in the raising of silk and its manufacture, I beg to inform you that George W. Murray has established an extensive factory propelled by water power, at Paterson, in New Jersey, for the purpose of manufacturing from the raw material, sewing silk; which hereafter he may extend to that of weaving. It has been about one year in operation, and its success is equal to his most sanguine expectations.—His dyeing establisment is in very superior style, and turns out sewing silk of beautiful and standing colors, put up in half or quarter pound packets. In the present state of preparation he can only turn out fifty pounds on a week's notice, put up as may be required, being daily called on to supply manufacturers who make fringe, coach lace, &c. This is a kind of silk totally different from sewings.—He offers to purchase American silk or to manufacture it into sewings for the proprietor, at $2 per pound for black, blues, drabs and light dyes,—for the higher colors, such as scarlets, crimsons, purple and plumb colors, $3 to 3 1-2 per pound. His works will turn out shortly, independent of the coach maker's supply, two hundred pounds per week; and a few days since, he received from Connecticut a quantity of American raw silk to be manufactured into sewings and to be put up in skeins and on spools."

LARGE YIELD. Our fellow citizen Mr. Robert Oliver, has raised from two acres of ground, one hundred and forty-seven and a half bushels of oats of good quality, or almost seventy-five bushels to the acre. This shows what can be done by proper cultivation, and should serve as an incentive to our farmers generally.—*Watertown Jeffersonian.*

THE AMERICAN ALOE, in the garden of Mr. Van Rensselaer, in Albany, is now in its centennial bloom. Six flowers opened on Tuesday morning. The flower stem is 22 feet high, with lateral flower branches, (looking like an immense candlabra,) containing at least 2000 flowers.

☞ The New York Morning Post states that Lilly, who committed the recent bloody murder in a Prize Fight, has been apprehended in New Jersey, and is now awaiting a requisition from the Gov. of N. York.

☞ The Court is making a sweep among the filthy papers published in New York.—Three or four individuals have been tried and convicted, for publishing and writing for them. That is the cure.

☞ Each public bill passed during the late long and very extraordinary session of Congress cost the country $15,000.

Miscellaneous.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

This distinguished statesman finds himself tottering under responsibilities too heavy for his powerful intellect. What a spectacle does England present—the proudest realm in dominion, arts, and opulence, and yet starving for bread! The policy of the present administration affords no sure hope of relief, and yet all eyes look imploringly to its leader. A London correspondent of a Scotch paper describes thus the personal appearance of Sir Robert Peel under these circumstances:—"There are significant rumors in the private circles of London relative to the anxiety of mind which the premier is suffering in consequence of the prevailing distress. To all of these rumors I will not particularly allude. One only I mention, which is to the effect that such is the excitement under which he labors, that his medical adviser has deemed it necessary to have him cupped once or twice a week. I am assured that this is the fact, however, I will vouch—for I have had it from one who sees him daily, I had almost said hourly, in his more secluded moments—the fact, namely, that he is in a state of such constant and excessive nervousness as to occasion considerable uneasiness to his family.

"I see the right honorable gentleman almost every night in the House of Commons, and, being within a few yards of him have opportunities of watching him more closely than strangers in the gallery appropriated to the public. And never, I must say, did I see a more striking exhibition of a mind ill at ease than that which the appearance of Sir Robert Peel nightly furnishes It is truly painful to see him. His countenance is pale, his face is emaciated, his eyes are sunken, and his lips have a livid hue, while he can scarce sit a dozen of seconds in the same position. I have seen men in every conceivable class of circumstances in which beings can be placed, but I have never, in the whole course of my existence, seen so restless—I use the word in the most emphatic sense—a man as Sir Robert Peel. Of this I feel persuaded, that with the exception of the poor creatures in the manufacturing districts, who are literally dying of want, there is not a more miserable man in her majesty's dominions than he who is at the head of her majesty's councils."—*Zion's Herald.*

Hard Times.

The embarrassments of the times are every where loudly complained of. And yet the Father of Mercies has dealt graciously with us. Famine, war, pestilence. these scourges he has withheld. What, then, is the matter? This cry of want in the midst of abundance:—to what can it be owing? To our own faults and follies, clearly. Have we not;—*as a people*, have we not been strangely deaf to the claims of truth, justice, and humanity? Have we not welcomed, or at least endured, usages and arrangements of a harsh and cruel bearing on the ignorant, the destitute, the oppressed? Where truth was to be maintained, and principle honored, have we not basely preferred "other interests?" And have we not virtually denied, that within the sphere of politics and economy, the demands of righteousness were to be regarded? And what cause of wonder that our iniquities should find us out?

Our embarrassments are the fruit of our dishonesty, Had we been upright—had we feared God and loved our brother, we should have been spared these trials. Such topics are not too grave and solemn for a political Address. Too long have they been denied a place in our heads and hearts. Too long have our fellow citizens of all parties been busy shuffling the cards of expediency:—doing homage to "the god of this world"—"the supreme Quack." It is high time the divinity of duty came home to our thoughts and feelings, *duty in which all good is comprehended.* To sacrifice duty to expediency is to lay ourselves upon the altar of devils.—[N. Y. Liberty Address.]

A report lately made to the Legislature of New York estimates the number of houses for prostitution in the State at more than fifteen hundred; and connected with them are more than 10,000 abandoned females. If so great an amount of licentiousness prevails in one State, in defiance both of law and public sentiment, how general must it be in the thirteen slave States, where more than a million of females are placed under the absolute power of the other sex, who are unrestrained by any law, and encouraged by so great a degradation in the females that the prostitution of this class is so habitual and general in all parts of the country that in a great measure it supercedes the necessity of houses of ill fame.

NOBLE.—Miss Harriet Martineau, of England, has declined a proffered pension of about $800 per annum on the ground that the premier has no right to bestow public money at his pleasure, especially when the people are in such a suffering condition; and for the additional reason, that the pension would take away her freedom of speech. She appears to be in straightened circumstances, and expresses her willingness to work for her support.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—Place several small pieces of camphor gently in a basin of pure water, and with a red hot wire ignite them as they float; the lumps will shoot bout the surface in various directions, performing many conical antics, exhibiting a lively dance of fire balls.—*American Mechanic.*

WHAT NEXT?—The *Liberator* is out with a severe attack on Oberlin, on account of its rigid rules in regard to the observance of the Sabbath—"a day." says the Liberator "which neither Jehovah, nor Jesus, ever commanded to be kept as the Sabbath, or even as a holy day."

TIC DOLOREUX. The American Journal of Medical Science recommends smoking cigars made in France, impregnated with opium, as a cure for this disease, as well as hydrophobia, tetanus, &c.

SLAVES MISSING.—The southwestern papers make loud complaints of the increase of what they call "negro stealing." They say there is a secret combination, extending from the east bank of the Mississippi, through Illinois to Michigan, by means of which slaves are transported, clandestinely, to any place whither they desire to go. It is probably nothing but an experiment on the part of the slaves, from curiosity, to *try* whether they *can* "take care of themselves."

COMING ELECTIONS.—Elections take place in the following States at the dates mentioned:

Georgia, Michigan and Alabama	Oct. 3
Maryland	Oct 5
Pennsylvania and S. Carolina	Oct 10
New Jersey	Oct 10-11
Ohio	Oct 11
New York and Delaware	Nov 3
Mississippi	Nov 7-8
Massachusetts	Nov 14

After Massachusetts, there are no more elections till next March.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. H. J. BOYNTON, Dentist, of this city, came near losing his life yesterday, by the mistake of an Apothecary's boy. He went into Mr. C B. Smith's shop, for a dose of medicine—when *laudanum* was given him. He took the dose at once. The effect was soon manifest, and the mistake discovered. Physicians were called in, his stomach relieved of the poison. He was considered out of danger yesterday afternoon.—[Portland Argus.]

BURIAL OF MRS. TYLER.—The remains of Mrs. Tyler arrived at Richmond on Tuesday evening, Sept. 12, attended by the President, Gen. Hunter, Mr. Fendall, Gen. Mason, Gen. Eaton, and some of the higher officers of the Government. They were received at the depot by a large number of citizens, and attended through the city towards New Kent, where they are to be deposited in the family burying ground.

GOING AHEAD.—The Troy Whig says that it is now morally certain that in two years' time, ships of 300 tons burthen, will be enabled to enter the great lakes from the Atlantic ocean, and land at Cleaveland and Chicago, cargoes taken in at London and Liverpool.

Aristhenes wondered at mankind, that in buying an earthen dish they were careful to sound it lest it had a crack, yet so careless in choosing friends as to take them flawed with vice. How few persons at this day would discover and apply so striking an analogy!

SHALL MISSIONARIES MARRY?—At a meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, at Norwich in Conn., a few days since, the question was agitated, "Shall Missionaries marry?" After some discussion it was wisely concluded to lay it on the table.

☞ The Asiatic Cholera is again becoming dreadfully fatal in England.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARM HOUSE OF THE XIX CENTURY, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, containing the best mode of culture adopted in France, England, Germany, and Flanders; full practical instructions to guide the small cultivator, the farmer, the director, and the large proprietor in the improvement of an estate; the general principle of agriculture, and the culture of all the useful plants; the training of domestic animals, and the veterinary art; the description of the various arts relating to agriculture; rural implements and buildings; the management and improvement of vines, fruit trees, timber, and forest, tanks, &c.; the economy, organization, and direction of a rural establishment; and finally, legislation as applied to agriculture; closing with a table of contents alphabetically arranged; a list of figures, abbreviations, and authorities cited.

An Elementary, Complete, and Methodical Course of Rural Economy, with more than two thousand Engravings, representing the various Implements, Machines, sets of Apparatus, Breeds of Animals, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Rural Buildings, etc. Digested and revised by a Committee of scientific and practical agriculturists, belonging to the Agricultural Society of France, under the direction of M. T. Bailey, Member of the Societies of Agriculture and Horticulture. Translated from the French, with Notes adapting it to the use of Farmers in the United States of America, by Elizur Wright, Jr., formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College, Translator of La Fontaine's Fables, &c.

Agriculture is the foundation of all human arts—the art for which man was made, and the perfection of which is his chief happiness and glory as the lord temporal of this planet. Of this sublime art, all other arts and sciences are but satellites, their business being to wait on, enlighten, and adorn it with their moonshine. Consequently, no man more than the agriculturist needs the full use of his brains, and a perfect command of all the treasures of human experience. So the farmers of the United States view the matter; and in presenting them with a translation of the celebrated Maison Rustique, of the French, we have no doubt of their hearty support. It is the work of all works on *practical* agricultural—the most scientific, clear, and comprehensive. France has long excelled in *profitable* farming. This is the *source* of her wealth. England is rich by her coals and commerce. Her agriculture is splendid, but sometimes costs more than it comes to. Those who have fortunes *to spend* may buy the works of Marshall, Dickson, Arthur, Young, Loudon, &c., but those who wish to *get* a fortune out of the soil will find the French writers better able to show them the way. The excellence of French Elementary works is well known to all teachers. For centuries, the Maison Rustique has been, in France, the standard elementary work—the spelling book and grammar of farming. The present edition for "the nineteenth century," has been re-written and brought up with the "march of mind," by sixty of the ablest "*agronomes*" of France. It has all the light of the latest improvements, not only in France, but in all Europe.

William Cobbett, one of the most successful farmers both in England and America, who wrote the best English style and the best French grammar that ever was, valued the Maison Rustique, not only as an encyclopedia of farming, but as a means of *educating his children.* He was his own schoolmaster. In winter evenings his family resolved itself into a school, and he thus speaks of the use he then made of this work:—

"Our book of never failing resource was the French Maison Rustique, or Farm House, which it is said was the book that first tempted Duguesnois (I think it was his name,) the famous physician in the reign of Louis XIV., to learn to read. Here are all the four-legged animals, from the horse down to the mouse, portraits and all; all the modes of rearing, managing and using the tame ones, and of destroying those that are mischievous; all the various traps, springs, nets; all the labors of the field and garden exhibited, as well as the rest, in plates; and there was I, in any leisure moments, to join this inquisitive groupe, to read the French, and tell them what it meaned in English, when the picture did not sufficiently explain itself. I never have been without a copy of this book for forty years, except during the time that I was fleeing from the dungeons of Castlereagh and Sidmouth in 1817, and when I got to Long Island, the first book I bought was another Maison Rustique."—*Advice to Young Men, Art.* 291.

Of the qualifications of the translator, it may be said that he is a practical farmer, and in regard to his translation of La Fontaine, which has been re-printed in England, an English reviewer confesses that he "does not know the English writer who could have done it better."

TERMS.—The work will be published as a semi-monthly periodical, in numbers of 56 pages, octavo, each 25 cents, and when completed will contain forty numbers, at $10.

Five dollars paid in advance for the first 20 Numbers, shall entitle subscribers to the remaining 20 Numbers for four dollars:—

Or, nine dollars in smaller sums, if not less than $1,) regularly advanced during the course of publication, shall entitle to the same reduction.

The 1st No. will be issued on the 1st July, 1842.

All orders and remittances should be addressed to S. S. HASKELL, Publisher, 138 Fulton St. New York.
New York, June 1, 1842.

Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation, 1842.

THREE DOLLARS TO BOSTON.

The superior and fast sailing Steamer,

J. W. RICHMOND,

NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master,

WILL, until further notice, run as follows:—leave Steamboat Wharf, HALLOWELL, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at half past 2, Gardiner at 4, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.—Returning, will leave T Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY 7 o'clock P. M.

FARE from Hallowell and Gardiner, $3 00
" " Bath, 2 50

Good carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boat, to convey passengers to Augusta, Waterville, Norridgewock, Vassalboro', Readfield, Wilton, Farmington, &c. Travellers wishing to visit Quebec, will find this a very expeditious route, as a good Stage runs regularly between Augusta and Quebec twice a week.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against sending packages of money by persons in any way connected with this Boat, as the proprietors will not be held responsible for any packages so sent.

HOWARD & PAGE, Agents.
Hallowell, March 24, 1842.

Vegetable Syrup,

FOR FEMALES ENCIENTE,

THE most safe and effectual remedy for lessening the pains and sufferings attendant on parturient women that has ever been discovered.

The most delicate female may use it without the least fear of injury to herself or offspring.

The proprietor has in his possession many certificates showing that it fully answers the purpose for which it is recommended, not only in lessening pain and rendering the process of labor more easy and safe but in promoting the speedy recovery of the mother after confinement.

Directions for using it, &c., are briefly stated in a small pamphlet that accompanies each bottle; in which are certificates from Physicians, who have prescribed it, and other gentlemen whose wives have used it.

Pamphlets may be had gratis of Agents by those who are desirous of further information.

Prepared by S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, to whom orders may be directed.

It is also for sale by the dozen or single bottle by C. STIMPSON & REED, No. 114, State Street, Boston.

J. E. Ladd,	Druggist	Augusta.
Chas. Tarbell,	"	Gardiner.
J. Alden,	"	Waterville.
Nath'l Weld,	"	Bath.
G. Williston,	"	Brunswick.
A. Carter,	"	Portland.
Ch. E. Becket,	"	Portland.
Geo. W. Holden,	"	Bangor.
Wm. O. Poor,	"	Belfast.
Dr. J. A. Berry,		Saco.
T. Fogg & Co.,		Thomaston.
R. S. Blasdell,		E. "
Edmund Dana,		Wiscasset.
C. Church, Jr.		Phillips.
H. B. Lovejoy,		Fayette.
John Sides,		Waldoboro.
S. W. Bates,		Norridgewock.
Wm. Noyes.		Winthrop.
John W. Perkins,		Farmington.

Wilton Factory.

THE proprietors of the Wilton Manufacturing Company would respectfully inform the public that their factory is now ready to receive WOOL to manufacture cloth for customers. Wool will be manufactured on shares or by the yard at the following prices, viz:

Cassimeres, from	35 to 45 c'ts per yd.	
Common fulled cloth,	33 to 42	do
Satinetts, *including warp*,	30 to 37½	"
Blankets, *2 yards wide*,	33 to 42	do
Flannel,	17 to 33	do
Pressed cloth,	25	do

The foregoing will be the prices if wool is taken and the cloth delivered at factory; if left with agents two cents per yard will be added;—cloths will be kept on hand to exchange for wool.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual.—The proprietors will hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr, Agent.
East Wilton, June, 1842. 48

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store,

HALLOWELL, MAINE,

PAUL STICKNEY

HAS constantly on hand a large supply of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' MOROCCO and KID SHOES of all descriptions direct from the Manufacturers in Massachusetts, ordered expressly for Retail Trade. Also,

Ladies' French Kid Slips and Ties
Gent's fine Calfskin Sewed and Pegged Boots
Goat and Sealskin do do
Thick Boots and Shoes
Morocco Shoes and Pumps
Kid and Morocco skins
Philadelphia and N. York Sole leather
Deer-skin Bindings. Facing skins
Binding and Shoe Thread
Jewett's Blackball, Paste Blacking
Boot Nails, and almost every article usually kept in a Shoe Store.

As above, Ladies' Fur MUFFS and BOAS. Mens' and boys' Fur and Hair Seal CAPS.

The subscriber having been in the Shoe business for a long time and formed an extensive acquaintance with the Manufacturers in Massachusetts and elsewhere—has facilities for purchasing equal to any other dealer in Maine, and pledges himself to sell by the case, dozen or single pair, any article in his line, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston.

July, 1842.

SEARS'

Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam

SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

NOT only the cheapest, but probably the best medicine in use for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, PHTHISIC, INFLUENZA, and all diseases of the Lungs. Recommended by many Physicians in their practice, and has been used by more than One Hundred Thousand persons within a few years, effecting some of the most astonishing cures, as will be seen by the bill of directions accompanying each bottle of the medicine; even those who have been given over by their Physicians and friends as incurable with "CONSUMPTIONS" have been restored to perfect health by its use. It has had a very extensive sale, and the demand is increasing. It secures the confidence of those who once become acquainted with its efficacy. By many families it is kept constantly, and should be by all who are subject to Coughs or Colds. If seasonable application be made to this syrup, and the directions strictly followed, the patient will not be disappointed in his expectations.

The proprietor and manufacturer of this medicine, S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, would not offer it to the public if he was not fully convinced of its being a valuable remedy for all the diseases of the lungs for which it is recommended. It is sold at the low and reasonable price of 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper on which is a red label, signed by S. PAGE.

It is also for sale by the gross or dozen in Boston, by W. C. Stimpson & Reed and E. & F. King; in Dover, N. H. by W. B. Smith; in Montpelier, V., by E. P. Prentiss; in the County of Kennebec by all the Druggists in Augusta, Gardiner and Waterville, Alfred Lewis, Hallowell X Roads, L. Davis, Readfield Corner; H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; C. B. Page and D. Wyman, Jr., Belgrade; George C. and Tho's Fry, Vassalboro'; F. Shaw & Co., C. A. Russ, China; Blackwell & Totman, Clinton; A Starks and S. Brown, Monmouth; H. Dearborn, Pittston; R. Page and A. Bryant, Windsor; S. C. Moulton and B. Dunn & Co., Wayne; N. Harris, Greene; Jesse L. Laine, Leeds, and at some store in all the principal towns in this State.